The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Substance of Minister Sickles' Note to the Spanish Government.

Serious Outbreak in the Streets of Barcelona.

Challenge for an Ocean Yacht Race.

Large Shipments of Specie to New York.

Spain.

THE NOTE OF MINISTER SICKLES ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Advices from Spain are interesting. Information coming from the most reliable sources in Madrid has been received in relation of the reports which have been circulated to the effect that the United States Government had communicated with Minister Sickles, directing him to withdraw his note on the subject of Cuba, [illegible] if the terms of the initiative were not acceptable to the Spaniards. What Mr. Sickles did convey to Serrano and to the other Ministers of Spain, really amounted to this: That the Government of the United States may withdraw its offer of a friendly mediation on the part of the American people, between Spain and the Cuban revolutionists, leaving the responsibility of the consequences, as well as the consequences which may ensue, on Spain herself.

GENERAL PERRIAD ARRESTED.

MADRID, Sept. 26.

General Perriad was arrested on Friday, and taken to Tarragona.

OUTBREAK IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, Sept. 26.

At Barcelona an attempt was made to disarm some volunteers who protested against the arrest of General Perriad. This exasperated the volunteers and caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up and a conflict took place in the streets between the government troops and volunteers. The fight was a short one. The volunteers were beaten and seventy were taken prisoners. Among the latter were two Deputies to the Cortes. The troops now hold all parts of the city, and it is reported that the revolt has been completely suppressed.

Great Britain.

CHALLENGE FOR AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mr. Lorrillard, of the yacht Meteor, has issued a challenge for an ocean race, to take place this autumn or next spring—the stakes to be $4,000.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Specie to the amount of £129,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. Large amounts have also been withdrawn from the Bank of France for the same destination. The steamer China, which sailed yesterday, took out £150,000 in specie. One firm here has sent a quarter of a million pounds of specie to New York during the past week.

France.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT THE RACES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The Emperor and Empress to-day attended the races at the Bois de Boulogne.

THE EMPRESS' EASTERN TOUR.

The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 30th inst.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

An official denial is given to the report in circulation that Marshal Canrobert is about to leave the command of the First Army Corps, which is stationed in and around Paris.

SPRINGFIELD.

Prospects of the State Fair—The Military Tournament—Railroad Engineer Killed—Governor Palmer's Speech on Emancipation Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 26.

It is very gratifying to our people who are interested in the success of the annual State Fair to know that not only the weather, but everything else, gives the most favorable indications of one of the largest, pleasantest and most successful State Fairs ever held in Illinois. Horses, cattle and stock of all kinds are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, and the arrivals on the fair grounds, up to this date, exceed all other fairs, and also give indication of what the fair will be. [illegible] Governor Palmer and his military staff, with the Springfield Zouaves, [illegible] This company is commanded by Colonel E. T. Johnson, [illegible]

John H. Pringle, engineer on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was killed, near Camp Point, Saturday. [illegible]

Governor Palmer's speech, delivered at the celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by our colored citizens on the 22d inst., will appear in full in the Illinois *State Journal* to-morrow.

QUINCY.

Last Day of the Stock Fair—Escape of a Prisoner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 26.

Yesterday was the last day of the fair, and, as usual, the attendance was very slim. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which the project and enterprise labored in bringing it about, it has been completely successful, the receipts being more than sufficient to pay the $15,000 premiums and insure its repetition annually hereafter. The day was cold and disagreeable, and the attractions meagre. Many who went out left as soon as it was found there was to be no racing. The pigeon-shooting tournament did not take place, as upon trial it was found that the birds failed to fly to advantage.

In the equestrianism and ladies' driving the first premium, $25, was awarded to Miss Frank L. [illegible], of St. Louis, as best lady equestrian; second, Miss Ella C. Sweet, Barry, Ill.; third, Miss [illegible] Johnson, Carthage, Ill. Premiums for ladies' driving were awarded: First, to Miss Howe; second, Miss Sweet, and third, to Mrs. J. M. Pearce, of Lagrange. The first premium of $15, and second, of $10, for boys' riding, were awarded to William [illegible], of Quincy, and Morris Collins, of Liberty, respectively, which closed the fair, nearly everything by this time having been taken from the grounds.

An unbleached American prisoner in jail, who had been sentenced to eighteen months at Joliet, for larceny, who, while awaiting transportation, being employed in emptying slops into the alley near the jail, took advantage of the liberty allowed him, and left yesterday, a clear saving to the State of eighteen months' board.

INDIANA.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Shelbyville—The State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.

An old man named McCormick was run over by a freight train at Shelbyville, Ind., last night, and had an arm and a leg cut off. He died shortly after.

The State Fair opens to-morrow, and the indications are that it will be an immense success. Over 250 entries have already been made.

MISSOURI.

Arrest of Counterfeiters and Discovery of a Large Amount of Bogus Money and Checks—The Turf.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—John C. Sayers was brought here on Friday from Wellsville, Mo., by the Marshal of this city, charged with being in complicity with two confederates in passing a large amount of counterfeit greenbacks, and drawing money on raised checks upon banks in Austin, Texas. $4,000 was realized in this way by Sayers and his confederates, one of whom, Pepper by name, was arrested and turned State's evidence. About $50,000 in counterfeit [illegible] and a large quantity of raised drafts were found on the man. Sayers was taken to Texas to-day, in charge of R. M. Orden, who came here with a requisition from the Governor of Texas for the prisoner.

A series of trotting races will take place over the Abbey track this week, and will be participated in by a number of famous trotters, now here to attend the fair next week.

KENTUCKY.

A Deliberate Murder Near Louisville—Death Sentence to be Executed—Deaths in Louisville the Past Week.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—George Lightfoot, a negro, was killed by Mr. J. D. Barker, on the latter's farm on the Brownsboro road, about nine miles from this city, Thursday night. Lightfoot was stealing corn, when Barker fired five shots, three of which took effect.

The motion for a rehearing in the case of Wm. Kriel, who murdered his wife in March, 1868, has been overruled by the Court of Appeals, and the late date quashed. Kriel will be hanged on the 8th of October, unless the Governor reprieves him.

There were thirty-nine deaths in the city during the past week.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Congressional Committee at Omaha—Reception by its Business Men—Inspection of the Road.

The Omaha *Republican* of Friday last contains account of a reception given by the business men of that city to the Government Inspectors of the Pacific Railroad. It says:

"The announcement made in the morning paper that the business men of Omaha would pay their respects to the eminent gentlemen who have recently returned from an official investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the spacious parlor of the Cozzens Hotel, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was promptly responded to, and at the appointed hour quite a number of our most prominent citizens had assembled. [illegible] ably represented, the larger parlor of the Cozzens being completely filled.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

"The gentlemen who attended the reception were introduced as they entered, and for the space of half an hour a general conversation [illegible], General Walbridge being the centre around which the guests assembled, and to whom they looked for his views and opinions.

HIS OPINION OF OMAHA.

[illegible]

THE INSPECTORS.

[illegible]

"After a half-hour of social conversation, the meeting was called to order by Dr. George L. Miller. He said he had been requested, on the part of the citizens of Omaha, to call the meeting to order, in order that a suitable manifestation of feeling might be made, and proper expression given to it, in relation to the great work which has so recently been accomplished. He moved that ex-Governor Saunders be called to the chair.

"The motion prevailed, and Governor Saunders took the position as presiding officer of the meeting."

Speeches were made by General Walbridge, Messrs. Felton, Ames, and others; and, after some time spent in further social intercourse, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

GOVERNMENT GOLD SALES.

At the close of business hours yesterday the gold men in New York had only taken two millions of the amount offered by the government.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The reports of the receipts and expenditures for the month are not yet sufficient to justify the estimate at the Treasury of the amount of the figures for the debt statement for the present month, though there is no doubt but there will be a reduction.

NEW MAIL WAGON.

A trial was made yesterday, by order of the Postmaster General, of a new wagon designed to make collections of mail from street boxes. The mail matter was taken up from the 175 boxes of the city in six hours. At present it requires twenty men to do the work for a city of this size. Three wagons are considered necessary to insure sufficient celerity in collections. The body of the box is a large iron box, with a slide through which the mail matter is introduced, the keys to the wagons being kept at the Post Office. If the trial proves successful here, it is intended to use them in all the larger cities.

REMISSION OF TAXES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided not to remit taxes in the case presented by members of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, who passed metal directly from the furnace to final completion, and then claimed exemption from the intermediate tax on pig iron.

VIRGINIA.

Two Virginians will publish a statement to-morrow that the President has expressed no preference, as has been claimed, for General Williams for Senator for Virginia, and that he stated to them that he considered it improper for him to intimate any choice in such matters.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold each Tuesday and Friday till November 1, commencing Tuesday next; also to purchase two millions of bonds each Wednesday till November 1. These sales and purchases are in addition to the sales and purchases on account of the sinking fund, which will be continued without change of the existing mode.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Time for the election in Mississippi has been extended one day. It will commence on Wednesday, December 1.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Arrival of Dr. Hall, the Arctic Explorer, at New Bedford—Valuable Relics of the Sir John Franklin Expedition.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 26.—[illegible] arrived at New London from Cumberland Inlet. She brings as passengers three men belonging to Dr. C. F. Hall's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Hall is a passenger on board the ship Ansel Gibbs, for New Bedford. He has a number of articles belonging to Sir John Franklin, including some spoons and a chronometer box. He was successful in finding the skeletons of many of his men and the remains of several of their boats. Skeletons and other relics were found at King William Land. The Cornelia brought an anchor found at the extreme north, marked "H. S. 1775," which is supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. Hall found a native who claims to know all about the party. He says the ship was stove, and the crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions were exhausted, and they died from starvation. [illegible]

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Dr. C. F. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, with Ebierbing and Too Kookoo, two Esquimaux and three daughters, arrived at this port to-day in the ship Ansel Gibbs, from Repulse Bay, August 23. Dr. Hall brings as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions and conclusive proof that some of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The doctor also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the exploration. [illegible] Dr. Hall is by no means tired of the exploration, and purposes next spring to start anew, and push his journeying to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in future. In the report alluded to, he says, "Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died, I erected a monument and then [illegible] and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them, in memory of the discoverers of the Northwest Passage."

OHIO.

The Bible Question in Cincinnati—Prospect that the Scriptures will be Excluded from the Schools.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—About five hundred people responded to the call for a meeting of those favoring the expulsion of the Bible from the schools. The meeting was disorderly. Resolutions favoring the expulsion of the Bible were presented, and the vote was made so near a tie that the Chairman could not decide by voice. A division was called for, and still the Chairman could not decide, and the resolutions went by default. The prospect that the Board of Education to-morrow night will prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools amounts almost to a certainty.

ILLINOIS.

Personal Property of the State—Official Returns of the Assessors' Office.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 25.

By telegraph last night I sent you the total amount of assessment of personal property in the State. To-day I send you, by mail, in order to insure accuracy, a detailed statement of the assessed and average value of all the personal property, together with the total number of horses, mules, cattle, &c., arranged in a convenient tabular form, for reference by the readers of THE TRIBUNE. I am under obligations to Wm. Stadden, Esq., the efficient and accommodating Clerk of the State Board of Equalization, for the following figures:

Personal Property.	Number.	Av. Value.	Ass'd Val.
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neat cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mules and asses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carriages and wagons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clocks and watches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pianos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]
Goods and merchandise			[illegible]
Bankers', brokers', and stock jobbers' property			[illegible]
Manufactured articles			[illegible]
Moneys and credits			[illegible]
Value of moneys invested in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, etc.			[illegible]
Value of shares in the capital stock of State and National banks			[illegible]
Unenumerated property			[illegible]
Aggregate			[illegible]
Deductions			[illegible]
Total assessed value of personal property for 1869			[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

The Political Situation—Andy Johnson's Chances for the Senatorship—Social Politics in Chattanooga—Business and Crops—Tennessee River Improvement.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.

The disfranchised have been enfranchised, not by due form of law, but as effectively to all intents and purposes as though by constitutional enactment. The extension of the right of suffrage to every male inhabitant of Tennessee over 21 years of age, was an act of justice which the 20,000 or 25,000 Republicans, who voted for Governor Senter, honored themselves and the party by advocating. This already accomplished, their further conservatism is uncalled for, and they oppose repudiation, Copperheadism, Democracy, etc., etc., as earnestly as any portion of the party in any section. If Governor Senter, as has been intimated by some of the Northern press, and as some of his recent actions in Tennessee would seem to indicate, should prove false to the Republicans who supported him, none will desert him sooner than they.

IMPATIENT.

The ultra element of the Conservative party, including such papers as the *Union and American* of Nashville, seem quite impatient at the prospect that all the "reforms" they desire can't be made at once, and with the evident intention of [illegible] the *Union and American* suggested, not long since, that the entire action and formation of the Tennessee Government since the war was illegal, null and void. This was thrown out as a feeler, and not receiving a very hearty response from the press was abandoned for the present, to be sprung in the future if things don't go right.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The struggle for the Senatorship is no child's play. Andy Johnson has been working early and late to secure this recognition of his policy. He has, however, been steadily, but surely losing ground since the middle of August, and there is a general and determined combination, by his opponents, [illegible] appears a letter [illegible] between the Etheridge and Johnson faction of the Conservative party. [illegible]

SOCIAL POLITICS.

We have recently been treated to some of the strange freaks of Tennessee politics in this city, [illegible] Last January we told you how the extremists of the Republican party and the disfranchised [illegible] For a time "all went merry as a marriage bell;" but the Mayor happened to be a very intelligent politician from Columbia, [illegible] Harmony was considered a good thing to have till the August election was passed, by which time forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and the Mayor's new friends proceeded to cajole the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and asked that a Recorder be appointed to collect and disburse the city revenue. Among other things, the bill alleged that one of the Aldermen and the City Assessor were colored men, and were not eligible to hold office in Tennessee. [illegible] The bill was answered, and the injunction would probably have been dissolved, but about this time the complainants thought they could accomplish something by compromising, and they accordingly dismissed the suit, and the City Council put on two Democratic Aldermen, in place of two Republicans, who resigned, and the right of the colored man to hold office was thus triumphantly vindicated.

A NEW DAILY.

The *Enterprise* is the name of a new daily paper in Chattanooga, which proposes to be independent in politics, with a Democratic-Conservative mainspring and attachment. It makes a neat appearance, and has thus far attained considerable circulation.

BUSINESS AND CROPS.

Owing to the low stage of water in the Tennessee River, very little grain has found its way to this market, and business is consequently duller than usual at this season of the year. The corn crop is almost a total failure in many sections, and will not average one-fourth crop.

Notwithstanding the drought and bad crop prospect, there has been considerable building in and about Chattanooga, and it can boast as much improvement as any city of the same size in the South. The water works, which were damaged by the flood in March, 1867, have recently been repaired, and are again in operation, supplying the city with an abundance of clear, fresh water from the Tennessee River.

Large numbers of people from the North visit Chattanooga every month, seeking business openings. Most of these are farmers or merchants. There is some magnificent and rich land in this vicinity, but the area of our good land is small. Of retail merchants there are more now than can make a good living. That which offers the best opening to business men seeking locations is

MANUFACTURING.

Every branch of manufacturing now represented here is prospering. And any worker of wood, iron or coal will find that the location of this city equal to any in the United States.

It is also a splendid place for any one desiring to embark in the wholesale and jobbing trade, and is already beginning to excite the jealousy of Nashville in this particular. I might give some statistics, but will write more fully on this subject at another time.

RAILROADS.

Work on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad is being prosecuted with great vigor, 1,200 men being employed on the work. The company expect to complete the road through to Meridian, Miss., within the next twelve months. This road completed, [illegible] New Orleans and Mobile with the shortest railroad route to the Eastern cities, will be supplied, and the next move will be the construction of a Pacific Railroad west from New Orleans. This road is owned by Boston capitalists, D. N. Stanton being the principal stockholder and President of the road. The work is being constructed in the best possible manner, with all modern improvements, and is really a first-class road. The depots and machine shops for the northern terminus will be erected in this city next season.

The engineers of the Cincinnati & Chattanooga Railroad, [illegible] have been reconnoitering through the mountains of this section for some time, with the view of ascertaining the best and most practicable route.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Work on the river at the "Suck," thirteen miles below this city, is progressing slowly, but will shortly be brought to a successful completion. The obstruction is a narrow, rapid channel. The original estimate for the work was about $20,000, but it will cost $40,000 to complete the improvement as now determined upon. A dredge has been running there ever since last February. This is the principal obstruction between Chattanooga and Muscle Shoals.

All these improvements have given a new impulse to the growth of Chattanooga, and a population of 20,000 within the next five years is confidently predicted. JAY.

THE NEW GOLD REGION.

Late and Interesting Information.

Idaho City (Sept. 14) Correspondence of the Utah Reporter.

Observing exaggerated reports had reached Corinne, apparently credited, relative to the newly discovered mining camp of Oro Grand, upon Leon Creek, a tributary of Salmon River, I take the occasion of sending early information of the extent and probable resources of the recent discovery, so far as reliably known here.

Oro Grand was discovered as a mining camp by a small party of prospectors from Boise County, known as the Nate Smith party, about the last of July. As soon as the discovery of gold in paying quantities was made, the party communicated it to a number of miners prospecting not far from there upon the bars of Salmon River. Some returned to Lemhi to notify friends and mining partners. A trader named Joe Galston, formerly a resident of this place, and employed by W. D. Vantine & Co., wholesale and retail merchants, had a store established about twenty miles distant for the purpose of supplying Salmon River miners. Learning of the Oro Grand discovery, he immediately returned here and engaged a large stock of merchandise for the new market. Within a fortnight after the news was communicated here not less than 500 men left Boise County for the new camp. About 100 have since returned, and others are still going. The camp at present consists of about 400 men from Boise, Idaho, and Lemhi Counties in this Territory, and the eastern verge of Montana. All who have seen the country agree in stating that the extent of mining country discovered will not profitably employ and support over 1,000 men. The "diggings" are in a narrow gorge between high mountains, about 600 yards in width, including the creek, and about 15 miles in length. Want of lumber has prevented any sluice mining as yet, although water is abundant; Leon Creek furnishing not less than 3,000 inches of water. Dwarf timber is plenty, but no trees suitable for sawing into lumber grow within six to seven miles of where the town of Oro Grand has been located. Stockade buildings or pole houses are being built for business purposes, with canvas roofs. Saw mill machinery is on the way from Boise City, and by the end of the present month lumber markets are expected to supply the demand.

The altitude of the country is considerably greater than Idaho City, and ice formed several nights last month one-fourth of an inch thick there, and there has been more or less frost nearly every night. The distance of the new camp from here is about eighty miles in an air line nearly due east. The present travelled trail is about one hundred and thirty miles, and is called an excellent mountain trail, which can, with but little trouble, labor, and expense be made a good mountain wagon road. It is believed a nearer route can be made practicable, shortening the distance nearly or quite one-third. The new camp will undoubtedly constitute a nucleus for outfitting prospecting parties for a large area of adjacent country, and there is but little doubt other discoveries not less important will be made in that vicinity. Up to the present time, however, while a new mining camp has been discovered in Central Idaho, of considerable extent and greater or less richness, it is but just that the public outside of Idaho should not be misled as to the actual facts. Here in this mining region we are used to such excitements, as the old miners call them, and not seriously disappointed when they turn out to be less important (if not wholly worthless) than reported. But it is always better in the long run that the public generally are not deceived by exaggerated statements or disappointed by inconsiderable results. Mining is, at best, an uncertain pursuit; but the professional miner is used to its vicissitudes, hardships and privations, and loves its very uncertainty. Another season will demonstrate more fully the extent and richness of the Oro Grande region, and when the truth is fully ascertained, if favorable, will be ample time for a rush of outsiders, who, almost certain, otherwise, to curse their luck and an innocent country for their own folly, perhaps over-credulity, in too hastily believing baseless reports, or facts exaggerated by rumor, as they travel further, that it would be difficult to recognize and identify them in their "embroidered" state. Idaho needs no such adventitious aids to secure a floating population. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail."

Attempt to Throw a Railroad Train from the Track.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—An attempt was made this evening to throw the westward bound Albany & Rochester accommodation train from the track between Newark and Palmyra, by means of a tie thrust down between the timbers of a bridge, and others placed across the track. The first was broken in two and the train proceeded slowly. The other ties were removed without accident. No trace of the miscreants was discovered.

Corner-stone Celebration.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 26.—The corner-stone of a new Catholic church was laid in Marvintown, a suburb of Erie, this afternoon, by Bishop Mullen. The Catholic societies in regalia formed a procession half a mile in length.

New Hampshire State Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—Entries of horses to compete for the [illegible] purse at the New Hampshire State Fair, which commences in this city on Tuesday next, were closed this evening. Thirty-seven entries were made, among them several horses which have made their mark on the turf.

Bank Defalcation.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26.—A defalcation has been discovered in the National Exchange Bank of this city, and the Cashier has been arrested for the theft. [illegible] The surplus of the bank will cover all probable deficiency. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Wall Street After the Storm.

Who Were the Winners and Who the Losers.

The Statement of the Gold Exchange Bank Anxiously Looked for.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Many of the gold brokers and operators have been at their offices nearly all day conferring about the recent panic, and laying plans for future operations. The cashier and clerks of the Gold Exchange Bank have been busy, ever since Friday, over the accounts, and think they will have things all clear by to-morrow morning. The report comes from that bank that Smith, Gould & Martin, and William Heath & Co., have sufficient funds to continue business. An order of the latter firm to Hunter & Co., for $500,000 in gold, ranging from 145 to 160, is reported in dispute and repudiated by Wm. Heath & Co. The President of the bank said, to-day, that the showing would be much more favorable than was expected yesterday. Ware & Co., Pearl & Co., and Underhill, Haven & Co. deny the report that they have failed, and were yesterday conducting business as usual. The theory of several prominent brokers is that the profits of the whole operation last week were on the bull side. They say that up to Friday noon they had a clear profit of ten millions, and had made many settlements at 150@160. At the time of the break they had unloaded a portion of their purchases, so that their losses were not equal to the previous winnings. On the other hand, several financiers argue that the bulls are several millions out on the whole transaction. Nothing definite can be known about the business until the report of the Gold Exchange Bank to-morrow. The amount of capital with which the combination was formed was about forty millions, and the business conducted on this was about one hundred and twenty millions. It was not the four millions offered by Boutwell that broke the combination, but the belief that he would sell an unlimited quantity and give out more gold than the bulls could possibly take. The broker firm of Livermore & Co. have suffered severely. They positively declare that they have a written order from James Fisk to buy one million of dollars up to 160, and giving Heath & Co. as backers. The order was given in the presence of a member of the firm of Heath & Co., and was repudiated by him yesterday. Livermore and his partners have been trying to find Fisk since yesterday morning, but have no trace of him, though they believe he is still in the city. Other orders of prominent bulls for gold at high rates are said to be repudiated, and there is a prospect of considerable trouble. Belden has not been seen around Wall street since Friday, but his friends deny that he has absconded with several millions in gold checks, and will appear all right to-morrow. Many financiers believe that if the statement of the Gold Exchange Bank shows a favorable condition of affairs, there will be a renewal of speculation. In any event, to-morrow will be an exciting day. It is ascertained that the Tenth National Bank was sustained by the other banks, who thought it best to supply it with currency and keep its credit good, as its suspension would be likely to cause a run upon others. It is probable that there will be many withdrawals of currency to-day from other banks.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TRIAL TRIP OF A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Gunboat No. 1 of the Spanish mosquito fleet of thirty small boats had a trial trip up the North River yesterday afternoon. She ascended the river to West Point, her engine working well and her success for the purpose intended being complete.

POLICY OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

The Gold Exchange Bank has declared its intention of settling all claims for Friday's transactions at 10 o'clock to-morrow. [illegible] It is believed that no well-known house has failed by the operations of last Friday.

STORMY WEATHER.

A southeast rain storm, accompanied by a high wind, commenced here about 4 o'clock this morning, and has continued all day. The rain this evening has been quite heavy, and there is no prospect of its clearing off.

EXCURSION PARTY.

Judge Fearis, of New York; Hon. Geo. A. Halsey and John Hill, of New Jersey; Hon. A. F. Stevens and Dr. Ayer, of New Hampshire; Hon. Jno. F. Asper, of Missouri, and Judge Loughridge, of Iowa, will leave Chicago, Wednesday, [illegible] and family will leave Washington on Monday to join the party at Chicago. This is entirely a pleasure trip, taken by the parties for the purpose of visiting the Pacific coast, and not a committee of Congress, although several of the excursionists are members of that body.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Among the arrivals by the steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool, were F. O. Lyman, A. Burnham, G. Bass, S. W. Rice, and G. Fish, of the Harvard crew.

WALL STREET.

Extraordinary Fluctuations in Gold and Stocks—The Struggle of the Bulls and Bears.

From the New York Times, Sept. 25.

The excitement in Wall street yesterday was even greater than on the previous day, when the "street" was suddenly startled by the rise of 15 per cent in the price of Central Railroad stock and the equally rapid advance in the quotation of gold. The violent movements of Wednesday, however, had prepared operators for a "heated term" yesterday, and early in the morning, at least two hours before the opening of the Gold Room and the stock boards—brokers and their customers began to make their appearance around the central points of attraction, and the adjacent streets and parlors. By 9 o'clock the belligerent parties in the gold speculation had begun to take shots at each other, and it appeared from the outset that the bull side had an advantage which they were likely to hold during the day. Transactions were at once made at 143½, or more than one point above the highest figures of the day before; and though at the regular opening of business the quotation was 1 per cent below what had been previously touched, yet the bull party soon showed that they had not exhausted their strength in this struggle on the previous day. In a short time, amid intense excitement, the price began to rise, and it sold rapidly up to 144 and 144⅛—the highest point reached during the day—the fluctuations being rapid and frequent, and the changes upward and downward often covering 1 or 2 per cent in the course of a few minutes. During the whole day the Gold Room was the arena of an uproar that could only find its parallel [illegible]

We were told by brokers that never since the war times of 1864-5, had they seen the street in such a state of perturbation as during the last two days; and it is more than likely that to-day will see a continuation of the "heated term." Crowds were inside the rooms and outside—crowds were standing here and there—crowds were constantly hurrying to and fro in all parts of New, Broad, Wall, Nassau, and William streets.

Old operators in the street say that the bull clique which now controls the gold market is the most powerful clique we have had in gold since the war—if not the greatest that has appeared since gold went above par eight years ago. The names of parties who are supposed, if not positively known, to compose this clique are freely mentioned; but we do not propose to injure any man's reputation here by accusing him of being a member of the ring. Of course, it is to the advantage of this clique that the largest stories of their power should be circulated, and that the widest schemes in regard to gold should be attributed to them. They are thus enabled the more effectually to carry out their purposes, and to strike their adversaries with dismay.

[illegible]

The Excitement in Wall Street.

[illegible]

The Fight Between the Bulls and Bears Ended—Disastrous Defeat of the Bulls—Summing Up of Current Rumors.

Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A terrible hurricane passed over Wall street yesterday. Broad street, New street and Exchange place are perfect wrecks. Every gold and stock broker wears a pallid face. [illegible]

At 9 o'clock this morning the bidding began. On the street, gold was offered at 143, and was snapped up on the instant. [illegible] The street became intensely excited. Men grew nervous. Up went the precious metal to 145, at a single jump; then to 147; and, close on the heels of these figures, to 148.

[illegible]

On one side there are two galleries, the lower for the errand boys and the upper for the spectators. We stood in the lower gallery. Beyond the fountain, with his back toward New street, stood the Secretary recording the sales which he caught by his ear. Near him is the telegraph operator. Wires run from his machine to nearly five hundred brokers' offices, who are thus instantly informed of the state of the market, and are enabled to make their bids undisturbed by the furious excitement which rules in the Gold Room on momentous occasions. We have described the Gold Room.

[illegible]

The Stock Exchange was deserted; all the stock men crushed in the Gold Room to witness the death struggles of the bulls. During the day James Fisk, Jr., was knocked down by an angry bear.

[illegible]

The Bank of England had ten millions in gold to their credit. The reports were various as to whether it was $10,000,000 or £10,000,000. The name of Richard Schell was quoted as authority.

[illegible]

THE SECRETARY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Yesterday's work in Wall street makes the opportunity for a statesman. Will it be improved? What is happening there gives us small concern so far as the parties directly engaged are concerned. Bulls and bears may make a Kilkenny fight of it for all the public is likely to care. Ten days ago gold was 133; three days ago it was 137½; on Wednesday it was 141; yesterday it was 144; ten days hence it is almost certain to be back to 135. Thousands of people, meantime, who have chosen to bet on its price, will have paid the penalty—with small sympathy. They knew the risks, and took them with open eyes.

[illegible]

Now, under these circumstances, what should a sagacious Secretary of the Treasury do? Is it possible that we have one who is capable of missing his opportunity? [illegible] Can there be a question as to the duty of the Secretary to adopt it, and adopt it at once?

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY.

[illegible] Adopted at Their State Convention—A Fight on the Fifteenth Amendment.

At the Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, held at St. Paul on the 22d inst., the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

[illegible]

John M. Gilman made a speech [illegible]

J. H. Brisbin, in reply to Mr. Gilman, said that the Fifteenth Amendment did not abridge the right of suffrage. [illegible]

Judge Chatfield presented another resolution on the subject, differing, however, but not materially from the one presented by Mr. Lochren.

E. St. Julien Cox said that this negro had been like Sinbad the Sailor, hugging around the neck of the Democracy, [illegible]

L. Smith claimed that the issue was a live one.

Mr. P. A. Dodson, of Ramsey County, wanted to know whether the Democracy had come up to discuss dead issues. [illegible]

J. N. Castle, of Stillwater, said: Why this lugging in of the "nigger"? Will the Democracy never learn wisdom? [illegible]

Judge McDonald, of Shakopee, opposed the policy of forcing this issue upon Republicans, who would otherwise join them.

Jas. Burton, of Dakota, said he knew Republicans who would vote the Democratic ticket if this issue were not forced upon them. [illegible]

Judge Flandrau spoke again in defence of his position.

M. B. Prendergast favored the resolution.

J. W. McClung moved the indefinite postponement of the subject, which was carried by a vote of—yeas, 97; nays, 56.

EARTHQUAKES IN PERU.

A Panic all Along the Line—Falb's Predictions Verified—Forty Shocks in One Day—A General Skedaddle Looked for by October 1.

Lima (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the New York World.

The predicted earthquakes still create great consternation among all classes. Some heavy shocks have already occurred—as many as forty in twenty-four hours. *El Comercio* of to-day writes thus on the subject:

"Although all our astronomers have tried their best to oppose Falb's theory of earthquakes, with the praiseworthy intention of destroying the panic produced by his predictions, and although the first has not been realized, which was a precise condition to the second, the apprehension is gaining ground, so that a portion of the inhabitants, we presume, will abandon the city and look for refuge in the country, at least from the 20th of September to the 4th of October. We hope that the great menace will not be fulfilled, and we almost venture to congratulate Falb's adversaries, because we would not like, and perhaps we could not pity them, if they should be defeated."

[illegible]

"In the towns which were in Peru as the centre of the earthquake of the 13th of August, 1868, the earth has been since then in perpetual agitation; in Arica forty shocks were felt during the twenty-four hours of the 19th instant, although without any damage. The sea was in perfect [illegible]

[illegible]

Safety by Rail.

From the New York Evening Post.

The New York Central Railroad, from September 30, 1867, to September 30, 1868, carried in steam cars 3,625,318 passengers. The number of miles run by passenger trains during the same time was 1,990,130; the average rate of speed of ordinary passenger trains when in motion was twenty-six miles per hour; the average rate of speed by express trains when in motion thirty-five miles per hour. The length of the road is 297.75 miles. During the year not a passenger was killed, and only six were injured.

[illegible]

The New York & New Haven Railroad carried during the year ending September 30, 1868, in steam cars, [illegible] passengers. [illegible] During the year not a passenger was killed, and only three were injured.

[illegible]

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.

United States bonds flat; [illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO.

[illegible]

STEELE & TANTIS.

[illegible]

FREE DISPENSARY.

Brainard Free Dispensary,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
118 & 120 State-st.

NEW GOODS
AT
Popular Prices.
NEW BEDOUIN WRAPS
And Materials for Wraps.
New Paisley and Wool Shawls,
NEW BLACK SILKS.

A great variety of NEW DRESS GOODS in all Latest Fabrics and Newest Shades for Street Suits, &c., &c. Handsome [illegible] Wool Plaids. New Styles Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' Wear. We make a specialty of these Goods. Very choice new styles American Prints, large selection.

Most of the above Goods we have ourselves imported this season and will sell very low.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Opportunity.

MANUFACTURING WORKS
FOR SALE.

Messrs NICHOLS & SHEPARD, of Battle Creek, [illegible]

Address, or call on

NICHOLS & SHEPARD,
Battle Creek, Mich.

INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT TO
PATRONS OF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Published this day, a Full Exhibit of
The Condition and Standing of Illinois Fire Insurance Companies,
Compiled from sworn statements, as approved and certified by the Auditor of State, September, 1869.

Every business man ought to have a copy of this Exhibit for constant reference.

Compiled, published, and sold by
J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL,
Publishers, Printers, and Stationers.
128 and 130 Broadway, New York. Chicago, 126 and 128 Washington-st.

A copy of the above Exhibit will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SHOW CASES.

Vredenburgh Bros.,
SHOW CASES,
51, 53 & 55 LaSalle-st.

PUMPS.

DOUGLAS' PUMPS.
Wholesale Branch Warehouse.
197 Lake-st., 197
CHICAGO.

These celebrated pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Garden and Fire Engines, [illegible] several hundred kinds, styles and varieties constantly on hand, in stock as above. Highest Medal awarded to us by the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, in 1867. Works founded in 1832. Send for descriptive catalogue and prices.

W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st., Chicago, [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

1856. 1869.

Murry Nelson & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SINCE 1856.
159 Washington-st., Chicago.

J. T. MORRIS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits,
120 South Water-st., Chicago.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR.
Celebrated for its purity and [illegible]. Warranted [illegible]
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,
[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.
Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. [illegible]
By order of the M. E. H. P.
[illegible] TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.
The members of Waubansia Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M. [illegible]
GEO. McELWAIN, W. M.

Masonic.
National Lodge No. 596, A. F. & A. M. [illegible]

Masonic.
ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!
[illegible]

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE-ST.,
OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF
PLAIN WHITE,
GOLD BAND
AND DECORATED
FRENCH CHINA,
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE,
BOHEMIAN
Vases & Toilet Sets,
LAVA WARES,
Copeland's Parians,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
Fine Table Cutlery.

Goods by the Package, or Repacked.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Established 1846.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Opening Sales—Fall 1869.
DOGGETT,
BASSETT
& HILLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Boots and Shoes,

Invite attention to their complete stock now in store for Fall Trade. Custom Boots and Shoes made at their Chicago Factory, at all times on hand.

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
29 & 31 Lake-st., cor. Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

50 feet on cor State and Twenty-ninth-sts.
Two houses and lots on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
Six houses and lots on Calumet-av., ranging from $1,000 to $10,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. $4,000.
75 feet on University-place, cheap.
House and lot on Kankakee-av. $4,500; very cheap.
Brick house and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.
House and lot on North Wells-st. $10,500.
3 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13; also 20 acres in Sec 14, 38, 14; also 10 acres in Sec 25, 38, 14; also 5 acres in Sec 27, 38, 14; also 500 cheap lots, ranging from $300 to $500 per lot.
WILLARD, DOWNING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.

Having recently added many new ideas and patterns to our regular line, we are enabled to [illegible]

We have [illegible]

WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING PAPERS,

Which have been greatly improved, and are offered at prices that cannot fail to please.

We are manufacturers' agents for
SCHOOL SLATES,
SCHOOL SLATES,

Chalk Crayons and Soapstone Slate Pencils, [illegible]
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturers and Jobbers, 120 and 122 Lake-st.

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1842.)

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph street,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Tin Plate and Metals,
Tinners' Tools and Machines,
Nails and Fence Wire.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Goods in our line to be found in this market, and prices made satisfactory.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE.

On MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock,
At No. 334 West Madison-st.,
A large stock of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Tinware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Nails, etc., etc. [illegible]

STOVES AND RANGES.

"ORIENTAL"
Self-Feeding & Base Burning
Stoves and Furnaces,
P. P. STEWART'S
Oval Parlor and Base Burning Stoves.
EVENING LIGHT STOVES.

A large variety of heating stoves for coal or wood at popular prices. Fire frames, fenders, fire-sets, fancy [illegible], and everything for housekeeping, at
Dalton & Co. 71 Lake-st.

INSURANCE.

Reaper City Insurance Comp'y,
ROCKFORD, ILL.
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.......$169,185.17.
(See official statement.)
T. D. ROBERTSON, President. J. S. THURBER, Secretary.
F. A. HOFFMAN & CO., Agents,
136 LaSalle-st., corner Madison, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

$20,000

To loan on good collaterals for sixty or ninety days or less time.
WILLARD, DOWNING & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
115 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO $500,000.

[illegible]

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BLANCHARD'S NEW SECTIONAL
MAP OF KANSAS
Is now ready. Price $1.50. Please address
RUFUS BLANCHARD,
146 Lake-st., Chicago.

PAIN KILLER.

To the People of the South and West.
FEVER AND AGUE, OR CHILLS,
Can be cured with
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

MACHINERY.

BRICK PRESSES.

Hand and Fire Brick Presses manufactured at 29 South Fifth-st., Philadelphia.
S. P. MILLER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Ellen P. Hubbard

[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,
(Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.)
23 LAKE-ST., Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
STANDARD CHEMICALS,
Fancy Goods, Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware,
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda,
Japanese, Paints,
Oils, etc., etc.

Oldest Drug House in the West.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
Deal Only in the Best of Goods.
Special attention given to
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
Morse's Soda Fountains.
Pure Drugs!
Low Prices!
Quick Sales!

Call and get our Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

FANCY GOODS.

BARNUM BROS.,
41 Lake-st.,
Importers and Jobbers of
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
CHINA AND LAVA WARE,
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
LADIES BASKETS,
ACCORDIONS, &c., &c.

Call and see our Goods before purchasing.
Orders by mail will receive our best attention.

TO RENT.

TO STOCKMEN.

[illegible]
COOPER & MOSS, Att'ys, Toledo.

TO RENT.
In New Tribune Building,
Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,
Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts, suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
No. 116 LaSalle-st.

NEW HOTEL,
OR FOR
Business Purposes.

WM. C. DOW, No. 116 LaSalle-st., is now ready to receive proposals from tenants for the four upper stories of the fine new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. It will be finished for a hotel or business purposes. Plans to be seen and information given at his office.

TO RENT.
Stores 38 and 40 LaSalle-st.
Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay.
Apply to
WM. C. DOW
116 LaSalle-st.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery & Notions,
76 and 78 Wabash-av.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bowen, Whitman & Winslow,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, YANKEE NOTIONS.
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE.
Wm. W. Strong,
265 Randolph-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD M. LEE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Secretary of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
[illegible]

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!
AT WILSON BROS.',
124 & 126 DEARBORN-ST.

SHIRTS!
AT RANDELL'S,
144 DEARBORN-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.
ALL NEW STYLES at a reduction of 20 per cent, at McCARTY'S,
103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

TO PHYSICIANS.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible] FAMILY CARRIAGE. [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED.
[illegible]

CITY OF BOSTON.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—Colonel R. B. Mason.
For Treasurer—David A. Gage.
For Collector—W. J. Onahan.
For Attorney—J. D. Stiles.
For Clerk of Police Court—C. B. Matson.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court—Joseph E. Gary.
Clerk of the Superior Court—A. F. Stevenson.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of the County Court—J. G. Gindele.
Treasurer—H. S. Rexford.
School Commissioner—J. C. Winkelman.
Police Commissioner—Mark Sheridan.
Justices of the Peace—[illegible], A. H. Banyon.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[illegible] District—S. S. Hayes, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines.
[illegible] District—Charles Hitchcock, W. F. Coolbaugh.
[illegible] District—Elliott Anthony, Daniel Cameron.

TOWN OFFICERS.

[illegible]

ADDRESS.

To the Voters of the County of Cook and City of Chicago:

[illegible]

and Michigan Canal Improvement. In all these important trusts he has borne himself as a high-minded and far-seeing officer and citizen. The breath of slander has never reached him, and will not now reach him. We defy any man to point out a more useful citizen than Colonel Mason has been to the city of Chicago. It is true that he is a temperance man in his personal habits. It is not true that he has ever sought to force his own personal habits upon anybody else, or that he now seeks to do so. He was extremely reluctant to allow his name to be used by the Citizens' Committee for the office of Mayor, and only consented from a sense of public duty. That Colonel Mason will be elected there is not a shadow of doubt.

David A. Gage, Esq., the nominee for City Treasurer, is a Democrat in politics, and is too well known to need any introduction to the public. He is an honorable and public-spirited citizen, and a gentleman in all the relations of life. There is probably no man in Chicago who gives more money for charitable objects, and gives it less ostentatiously, than David A. Gage. Mr. Gage was absent from the city when he was nominated, and he had no more expectation of being selected for a place on the Citizens' ticket than he had of being translated. His competitor for the office of City Treasurer is Frank Wentworth, the beneficiary of one of the most barefaced and impudent swindles ever perpetrated in a free community. We refer to the city deposit swindle, whereby the people were defrauded of more than one hundred thousand dollars during his term of office. It is a notorious fact that, while the knaves have been helping themselves to the city's interest money, the city has been paying as high as ten per cent interest for the use of its own money, and, latterly, we understand, has not been able to obtain temporary loans at the place where its funds are deposited [illegible]. Now if there is not virtue enough in the people to break up this nasty ring, they deserve to be bled *ad infinitum*. To re-elect the man Wentworth is to endorse the city deposit swindle, and give him and his partners a free license to do the same thing again.

The nominee for City Collector is Mr. W. J. Onahan, a member of the firm of Reid, Sherwin & Co. He is a Democrat in politics, and a very popular young man. We do not know him personally; but he is represented by those in whom we have confidence to be a man of unimpeachable character.

Mr. J. D. Stiles (City Attorney) is an able and energetic young lawyer, who will discharge the duties of the office which he is to fill faithfully and acceptably.

Mr. C. B. Matson (Clerk of the Police Court) is a Norwegian by birth, a Republican in politics, and a resident of the West Division of the city. He served during the war as Captain in the Norwegian regiment that was recruited in Wisconsin. He is now employed in the city Post Office.

Coming to the county ticket, the first name presented is that of Joseph E. Gary for Judge of the Superior Court. Judge Gary is the present Chief Justice of that court, and is in all respects one of the most accomplished and upright jurists that ever sat on the bench. To remove such a man in the midst of his usefulness would be a public calamity. Some attempts have been made to disparage Judge Gary on the ground that his decisions in respect to contested assessments for public improvements have been harsh and oppressive. The fact is that in these assessment cases he has merely followed the decisions of the Supreme Court in similar cases; and any other Judge would have been compelled to do the same. Judge Gary understands that a Supreme Court is established to settle the law, and that, when it has once settled the law, the inferior courts are bound and concluded by it in all similar and parallel cases. Any other course would be factious opposition to law and order.

Hon. A. F. Stevenson (Clerk of the Superior Court) is a young lawyer, a German by birth, a Republican in politics, and has twice been elected to the Legislature from the Sixty-first Representative District. During the war he was Major of the Eighty-second Illinois Regiment. The bummers of the Court House ring are industriously circulating the story that Major Stevenson is a "sorehead." The truth is that Major Stevenson has never been a candidate for any office or any nomination that he did not get, and hence has no political bruises to heal. It is proper to add that he was not a candidate before the Citizens' Committee. The nomination was tendered to him because he was regarded as a suitable and competent person to discharge the duties of the office. There is some novelty in the idea that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. All Tammany Hall is distressed by it. The introduction of such a principle is fatal to Tammany. It must be put down at all hazards.

General M. R. M. Wallace (Judge of the County Court) is a Democrat in politics, and we can truly say that no Democrat has ever secured more of the respect and confidence of his political opponents than he. As we took frequent occasion to commend his vigilance and integrity, while holding the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, we have less to say now on that subject. It is sufficient to remark that he was the particular thorn in the side of the whiskey ring from the day he entered that office till the day he retired from it. General Wallace served in the army with fidelity and distinction through the war. He is a lawyer by profession, and was in active practice in Chicago before he entered the army. Since his retirement from the Assessorship he has resumed the practice of his profession.

J. G. Gindele, Esq., is the nominee on the Citizens' ticket for Clerk of the County Court. Mr. Gindele is a German by birth, but has resided in Chicago more than twenty years, and has twice been elected a member of the Board of Public Works. It is a fact which should arrest the attention of the public, that the agents of the Ring have assailed the reputation of this simple-hearted and pure-minded man. These blackguards know that he retired from the Board of Public Works a poor man, when he might have taken with him hundreds of thousands of dollars. They know, too, that, with similar opportunities, they would have laid up something for a rainy day, as he did not. The people, however, will provide for him. He has served them faithfully, and they will not now forget him.

For County Treasurer, Mr. H. S. Rexford, of Blue Island, is chosen. Mr. Rexford is a farmer, well known to the people of both city and country. His reputation is unimpeachable in every respect. [illegible] no expectation or suspicion that he was to be nominated until the fact was announced to him. He never sought the office, and has not even yet been seen by any member of the Citizens' Committee. The committee took him for his known and established reputation. No higher compliment could be paid to the towns outside of the city than to take one of their representative farmers for so important an office, without their solicitation. Mr. Rexford is a Republican in politics.

Mark Sheridan, Esq., the nominee for Police Commissioner, is the present Democratic Alderman from the Fifth Ward. He is a man of great energy and shrewdness; and, while he has been tolerably firm in standing up for his side of the house, in the Common Council, his opponents, one and all, admit that they never had a fairer or more honorable antagonist. It was deemed by the Citizens' Committee a very proper and safe arrangement to give the Democrats a minority representation in the Board of Police Commissioners—a principle which we should like to see carried out in a good many other places; not that we have any liking for the politics of the other side, but because we think such bodies are, on the whole, safer when there is somebody around to remind them of their blunders, and to detect them in their trespasses, if they are inclined to commit any. As between Mark Sheridan and Mike Hickey, no man who knows anything about them would hesitate one moment for a choice. The nomination of Hickey, to put it in the mildest form, was the worst nomination ever made by a convention calling itself Republican in this city. Even now the leaders of the Ring are [illegible] alarmed by the indignation of the community that they would call a new convention, and nominate somebody else, if they did not hope, through Hickey, to secure absolute control of the police force, in order to control future conventions and elections, patronage, contracts, and plunder generally. And here we take the liberty to remark that the present Board of Police Commissioners should not only require their 500 or 600 subordinates to mind their own business, and abstain from political chicanery, but see to it that they do so. Any violation of this principle should be made ground for instant dismissal. The Central Committee of the Citizens' ticket will take pleasure in assisting the Commissioners to secure obedience to their orders in this behalf. There will be either a fair and honest election this fall or a revolution. There can be no such fair and honest election if the appointed guardians of the public peace are the active partisans of one or the other side. The consequences of any public disorder, growing out of a maladministration of the Police Department, will, of course, fall upon those who shall have neglected or transgressed their duty.

Messrs. Winkelman, Wolcott, Eberhardt, and Banyon, the remaining names on the county ticket, are all, as we believe, competent and trustworthy men. It is quite certain that they cannot be accused of self-seeking, for they were in no way concerned in securing their own nominations.

We shall take a future occasion to examine in detail the nominations for members of the Constitutional Convention, merely remarking for the present that we heartily approve and endorse them all.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

There are some men who, like George Francis Train, though they have nothing to sell, keep their nothingness so ingeniously before the public that they somehow manage to do a business without either capital, location, name, or transactions, and yet net a profit on it. These seem to be the advertisers *per se*. Then there is a class of men whom the world delights to advertise gratuitously, because of some abnormal eccentricity in their morals, manners, dress, or history. Byron's works are just now having a heavy sale, because Mrs. Stowe has been advertising them in a taking, juicy, and piquant way, such as attracts [illegible]. Byron's works would never have had the [illegible] had during his life had not the world fiercely attacked him as a lecherous rake, a reprobate, and a scornful, remorseful, misanthropic hater of men and destroyer of women. If the world could be positively assured that the Devil had written a book worthy of his reputation, it would have a larger sale than any ever published, except the Sacred Scriptures. Byron found a part of his success in his moral monstrosity, and Mrs. Stowe, in improving upon this, has intensified his fame. We should not be surprised if analytical and critical volumes should be published in the effort to prove that Byron had or had not committed the additional enormity with which he is charged. Whichever side they take, they are so many advertisements of Byron's works. Voltaire, Volney, Paine, Rousseau, and the like, have been principally advertised by the attacks made on them from the pulpit. Helper's "Impending Crisis" was a failure for a year after its publication. Its author, hoping to "push it," induced several Congressmen to sign a recommendation to Republicans to buy it, to which, however, Republicans paid no attention, as they did not want it. At length one of these politicians was proposed for Speaker of the House, and, to help his opponent, the New York *Herald* commenced accusing him of endorsing this terrible, incendiary, diabolical, pestiferous book. In a few weeks, so inveterately did the *Herald* and other Democratic papers abuse the book, that, without expending a dollar in praising it, the publisher was soon compelled to keep four or five presses going night and day to supply it, and, in two years, was able to retire on the moderate fortune he had made out of it. There are very many persons in Tennessee who are no better than Brownlow, but they did not venture to swear as much. Now, a swearing Parson in Tennessee is like a lecherous Lord among English poets. Hence comes before the world another of our most remarkable men. Horace Greeley is a remarkably good writer, a very industrious worker, and a most impetuous, strong-headed, impulsive, self-willed, unphilosophical, and injudicious thinker, in whose estimate very few things are divine except obstinacy. Such a character contains much that is valuable, but its most successful feature has been that it led him to persist in a peculiar, outlandish style of dress, which advertised him at a time when the value set on his opinions would not have done so. As his dress was no adopted eccentricity, but only part of a mental make-up which it fairly expressed, it is not remarkable that, while other journalists have made as good a newspaper, no other has kept himself personally so well advertised.

It is not generally understood that the most valuable advertisement is an attack. Whatever is crucified takes on a higher life. Whatever is well abused, laboriously, elaborately, and painfully abused, becomes, like the battered fortress of Fort Sumter, like the still more battered fortress of Christianity, stronger by the secretion of every missile that is buried against it. No artificial fortification is so impregnable as the mound of spent cannon balls piled up in front of it. So, no praise strengthens a man's hold on the people like the abuse of his enemies. Lloyd Garrison, on one hand, and Brick Pomeroy, were "abused" by their enemies until the one became infamous and rich, and the other though poor, immortal. Even ridicule has been the sole capital and stock in trade of some very considerable reputations. For men read with a squint; one eye sees what the writer says, the other translates it into what the reader thinks, which is often quite the opposite. The cheapest advertising ever done was when Day & Goodyear hired Daniel Webster, Choate, and others to talk about India rubber at $100 a day, and the press of the country published their orations. James Fisk, Jr., is getting a great deal of cheap advertising. For, while the virtuous journalist says "Thorough knave," the Wall street capitalist, who looks at success, not ethics, translates the journalist into a prude, and hence decides Fisk to be "very able and adroit, likely to succeed," which is worth a heavy deposit in bank to Fisk's credit. It is impossible that one who is never attacked should achieve any signal success. The best and most valuable advertising is that which men are compelled to say about you in the promotion of their own interests. Charles Dickens is the best advertised man living, though he never spent a dollar in advertising, but only produced something which others, in the promotion of their own interests, would advertise. A. T. Stewart has relied mainly on the advertising power of those who buy his goods, each of whom is a walking advertisement of his goods, [illegible] economy resulting therefrom. The London *Times* [illegible] its own interests, and those of its advertisers, by charging a stated price for the first square of an advertisement, a larger price for the second, and a prohibitory price for the third,—compelling all advertisers to be brief. The value of brief, condensed, but constant advertising, compared with transient displayed advertisements, is greatly underrated. An advertisement is of little value for merely striking the eye prominently, compared with the value it has if the purchasing class turn to it for reference. If, for instance, all the publishers or dry goods merchants in Chicago print daily, in THE TRIBUNE, a brief, condensed statement of their leading attractions in trade, the columns of THE TRIBUNE are consulted by all purchasers before buying, and the advertisements, however condensed, are carefully scanned through. But if the mere name and place of business of one firm is spread in huge black-letter type through a whole column, no purchaser consults it for reference, because it is in no degree a directory of trade generally, nor specific as to the goods of each merchant. It is a blazonry, just as the painting a merchant's card on a fence or dead wall. But if fifty or a hundred cards fill the column, a greater benefit is conferred on each of the hundred thereby than would be conferred by a single advertisement, and at a hundredth part the expense. Instead of a rivalry between merchants to occupy the greatest space possible, and, if they cannot monopolize a column of black letter, to decline to advertise at all, each merchant should feel that the more rivals advertise in the same column with himself, and the briefer, and cheaper, and more [illegible] the advertisement, the more the public will consult [illegible] column of advertisements for reference and [illegible], they now do those of "Wants," "Real Estate," &c. This is the mode of advertising enforced, with mutual advantage to publishers and advertisers, by the leading [illegible], the *New York Herald*, and the *Philadelphia Ledger*, and the sooner the commercial public of Chicago adopt their views and habits of advertising to it, the sooner they can discharge their drummers, reduce their business expenses, let the dead walls remain undefaced, avoid being swindled by clap-trap advertising sheets without circulation or subscribers, and extend and increase their business by legitimate advertising in the daily papers.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS.

The transactions at the Gold Exchange in New York, on Thursday and Friday last, were extraordinary, and were, perhaps, the most extravagant exhibition of public and licensed gambling that has ever taken place. The purchase and sale of $500,000,000 of gold, in a few hours, we suppose, has no precedent in the history of reckless speculation. It carries the mind back to the days of the South Sea Bubble, when stocks in that swindle quadrupled in value in a day. In that case, however, the sales were not on time, nor upon a margin, but were for cash. Buyers paid down the money for what they bought, and sellers received the cash before they parted with their shares. In New York, on Thursday and Friday, the aggregate gold actually in the market did not exceed, perhaps, twenty millions, and this was bought and sold over and over again, until the transactions amounted to $500,000,000. There were two parties engaged, each intent on breaking the other. Those attempting the corner, after a most desperate and terrible venture, succeeded in running gold up to 162, by which they had rendered their opponents nearly bankrupt, when the Secretary of the Treasury was weak enough to place four millions of gold on the market, thereby breaking the corner, and breaking many of those engaged in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not, in theory, and ought never have, in fact, any interest in the affairs of Wall street, except to maintain the national credit by a judicious administration of the national [illegible]. The bears and bulls ought to be strangers to him. [illegible] ought not to have his confidence, nor to be intimate with him officially. In their struggles he ought to be perfectly indifferent, helping neither, but leaving each perfectly free to destroy the other. He might possibly be excused for a little private joy if the two parties should happen to destroy each other; but, even to accomplish such a public good as that, can never justify an official interposition in the fight.

The Secretary should not only be innocent of any interference to excite or depress the market, but he should be above suspicion of any such intent. The action of Friday, in ordering the sale of four millions of gold,—dictated, as it was, by the extraordinary condition of the market,—was such an interference, and that action will go far to give color in many minds to the impression that the Treasury Department does play into the hands of the Wall street gamblers and speculators. The Secretary should discharge his duties independent of all threats and clamors. He should sell his gold openly and publicly, and at regular stated intervals, and not at the appeal of either Bull or Bear. He should neither ease the market nor lock it up; but should leave all those to be affected by either condition to take care of themselves.

The country has the satisfaction of knowing that many of those engaged in the proceedings of last Friday have been placed *hors de combat* financially; others will have to undergo a long period of convalescence; and the only regret is that the bankruptcy of the parties was not more universal. One man, it is said, was carried out of the room insane; perhaps the insanity will bridge over his losses. The game that was played on both sides was a sharp and desperate one, and the only regret that the country can have is that it did not prove more fatal to those engaged in it.

The parties who are running the Barnacle ticket are proclaiming around the streets that they have a very large sum of money to carry on the campaign with. Of course they expect to get the money back out of the public. Meanwhile, we advise all people in destitute circumstances, and especially all persons who make their living by politics, to "go for them." If there is half a million dollars, or any other sum, to be expended by them this fall, the disbursement ought to begin immediately. It will tend to relieve the stringency in the money market. Those who take service under that flag will, of course, expect to be handsomely paid. They should not allow themselves to be put off with any paltry and niggardly stipend. It is worth a good deal intrinsically, to fight under that flag, and, when greenbacks are flowing like water, everybody ought to get some.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, of Champaign City, killed four prairie chickens at one shot, the other day. The next shot he made, he killed three quails.

The Waukegan *Patriot* of the 25th says:

"The Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Lake County Agricultural Society has been held this week. [illegible]"

Mrs. Anne Wookey, who had lived at Peoria since 1844, died on the 23d, aged 96 years.

The Decatur *Republican* of the 23d says:

"A party representing the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company visited Decatur last week, for the purpose of looking into the advantages afforded by our locality for the building of a rolling mill. [illegible]"

IOWA.

An aspiring widow of Sioux City, who resides in a mud cabin, refuses to buy her daughter a piano because "such things are getting altogether too common."

Colonel John C. Abercrombie, of Burlington, has entirely lost his eyesight. He fought in the ranks during the Mexican war; commanded a company at Wilson's Creek, and, for the most part of the service of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, was its commanding officer.

For some time, a farmer near Muscatine noticed that the fence enclosing his farm was "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," owing to the almost daily and mysterious disappearance of boards. In casting about to discover the thief, he looked everywhere but under his nose. The other day, however, in passing over a farm adjoining his, he discovered the long lost boards nailed on a neighbor's fence. He readily recognized them from the fact that some of them had been torn rudely off and pieces left remaining. He took the pieces from his fence, and had no difficulty in finding the boards to which they belonged, and in this way established the guilt of his neighbor. He apprised the thief of the discovery, and threatened immediate prosecution in [illegible] was not replaced, which was done in short order.

MICHIGAN.

The logs on the Cass River were rafted out about a month ago, but not until the present have all the accounts of the Huron Log Booming Company been straightened up so as to get the accurate figures of this year's lumbering on that stream. No logs of any account are hung up in this stream. The river is pretty well cleaned out. The amount got out last winter in this stream was several millions less than last, and about equal to 1866. The Huron Log Booming Company was organized in 1864, February 16, and some 40,000,000 feet of logs got out that year. The following is a statement of each year since, except 1865, when the books and papers of the company were destroyed by fire:

	Feet.
1866	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]

The Rev. James Calder, D.D., of Harrisburg, Pa., has been elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

At Manistee, Mrs. Vanderpool has been arrested as an accomplice with her husband, in the murder of [illegible].

The Regents of the University of Michigan have appointed the Rev. Dr. B. F. Cocker, of the Central M. E. Church, of Detroit, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

MINNESOTA.

The gold mines on the Vermillion have been abandoned.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says the complaint is general all over the State that the potatoes are rotting badly.

The Rev. J. D. [illegible], of Minneapolis, had his right hand blown off by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting last Wednesday.

MISSOURI.

A man, aged 94 years, and his wife, aged 87, residents of Pettis Township, Platte County, after living together for seventy years, concluded the other day to dissolve their marital relations. They made an equal division of their property and went their separate ways.

Captain Samuel Boone died in Callaway County on the 19th inst., aged 87 years. He was a grandson of the famous Daniel Boone.

THE TERRITORIES.

Considerable excitement exists at [illegible] in consequence of the recent discoveries of copper [illegible] is said to be found in great abundance, and [illegible] is equal to the best productions of the Lake Superior mines. The mines are already being worked.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Clinton County, Ill., have made the following nominations: Member of the Constitutional Convention, John R. Barber; [illegible] County Judge, George Gundlach; Associate Judges, John W. Dugger, George Kenower; Clerk, William S. Ford; Assessor and Treasurer, Fred. Lippe; Superintendent of Schools, Frank Crocker; Surveyor, John W. Stewart.

Some time in April last a number of the Republican members of the Arkansas Legislature held a meeting and adopted resolutions condemning Governor Clayton's administration, and proposing the organization of a liberal Republican party, with an organ at Little Rock. Lieutenant Governor Johnson, and sixteen members of the Legislature signed these resolutions, and a committee of three was appointed to call a State Convention, composed of all who were willing to meet on the basis of universal amnesty and suffrage. This committee have now issued a call for such a convention, to meet at Little Rock on the 13th of October, during the State Fair, to complete the organization. The call invites "all true Republicans of all colors, races and nationalities," and expresses the hope that "[illegible] may be legally represented," and take part in the effort to "rescue the country from threatened and impending ruin."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A project is on foot in Italy to cut a ship canal through the peninsula, between Rome and Ancona. The cost is estimated at $60,000,000.

The clergymen in Salem, Mass., are preparing a memorial requesting the Governor to abstain hereafter from appointing a Fast Day.

Some fashionable Parisian demi-mondaines have lately appeared at the "Bois" with chapeaux no larger than moderate-sized rosettes.

No despatches in cipher were allowed to be sent from Paris to any part of the world during the panic which the dangerous illness of the Emperor created.

A French savant has discovered that water-cresses are desirable food for smokers, as the essence of that plant is an efficacious antidote against nicotine.

Messrs. Bateman and Revy, two civil engineers, are anxious to carry a railway through a cast-iron tube, from England to France by way of the Straits of Dover, and have just published a work describing and advocating such an undertaking.

Two men were arrested in Troy, on Tuesday last, on suspicion of having stolen a hearse which they were very anxious to sell; and on the same day a man was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the charge of obtaining a coffin under false pretences.

The Paris *Figaro* sold, in consequence of its sensation articles and reports during the first few days when the Emperor's illness took an alarming turn, over three hundred thousand extra copies. M. Villemessant, its editor, has been prosecuted for the dissemination of false news, and will probably be sentenced to several months' imprisonment.

The Boston papers contain the following advertisement:

"Edward Farrell, milkman, of North Quincy, having his place of business in Boston, dealer in milk, has been convicted, in the Superior Court of the County of Suffolk, of selling milk in said city of Boston, the same being adulterated by the admixture of water therewith. [illegible], Inspector.

"CITY HALL, Boston, Sept. 21, 1869."

An official journal in Paris lately published an article on British institutions, in which the date of Magna Charta was given as 1825. The writer, in [illegible]

It is very pretty, but for my part I don't like upholstery with such trimmings."

At the recent annual dinner of the Badminton Farmers' Club, the Duchess of Beaufort took the chair—the Duke, her husband, the President of the club, who should have presided, having been called away by important business. The noble Chairwoman announced the usual toasts in the proper manner, and replied to the drinking of her own health with a brief but pointed little speech. Her youngest daughter, the lady Blanche Somerset, also responded to the toast of the younger branches of the family. A number of other ladies were present at the dinner.

The *Figaro* reports a conversation which, it says, took place between Prince Napoleon and his friend, Emile de Girardin. One day after dinner, the Prince blurted out the question: "Supposing the course of events made me Emperor—not that I wish it, heaven [illegible]—what would you do?" The great Emile was, as usual, equal to the occasion. "Monseigneur," he replied, "I would immediately drive to the [illegible] Railway and take a ticket for Baden, and I should remain there till the end of your reign. I don't think I should have very long to wait."

Sir Roderick Murchison still believes in the safety of Dr. Livingstone. In his last communication on the subject, Sir Roderick states that he has such implicit confidence in the tenacity of purpose, undying resolution, and herculean frame of Dr. Livingstone, that he looks hopefully to the opinion that he will overcome every obstacle, and will emerge from South Africa on the same western shore on which he appeared after his last great march across that region, and long after his life had been despaired of.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "While the Parisian world is fast going abroad, foreigners are still flocking here, some for good. Among the latter is Mr. [illegible], with an American arch-millionaire, who is expected to renew the bygone splendors of another Yankee, Mr. Thorn, who, in 1838, astonished Paris with his magnificence and originality. Every person of note was to be met with at his house. Among other odd notions, he made it a rule that nobody should be admitted after 10 p. m., and all seemed glad to submit to the restriction. This caused Mme. de Girardin, then in the glory of her *Chroniques*, to say: 'Were Mr. Thorn to put on his invitation cards *en bonnet de coton*, every one would be glad to appear in that useful, if not ornamental head-dress.'"

One day the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, and his great Minister, Metternich, were seated in the Imperial Cabinet. Metternich had laid a very knotty diplomatic question before the Emperor, and had been waiting for sometime for a decision from Francis, who, seemingly absorbed in deep musing, sat with an open book before him. Suddenly the Emperor closed the volume violently and exclaimed triumphantly, "I have got it! I have got it!" "Ah," said Metternich, greatly relieved, "so your Majesty has at last found the solution of this problem?" "Oh, bah!" said Francis, contemptuously; "I did not refer to that. What I have got is the big blue-bottle fly that I have been trying to catch for the last half-hour!"

RAILROADS.

The St. Peter (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 22d says: "Workmen are now engaged on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, west of Janesville, and the cars are expected to be running through to the [illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

Opinions of the Press.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

If the small coterie of politicians in this city, who have formed themselves into a close corporation, or "ring," for the purpose of controlling Republican conventions, have entered into a contract with anybody to take the work and responsibility of distributing the offices out of the hands of the Republican party, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we are not a party to such a contract, and can, under no circumstances, give our consent or endorsement to such an arrangement. We must be permitted to believe, and to act upon the belief, that the Republican party of Chicago and Cook County embodies a large majority of the intelligent, patriotic, liberty-loving and tax-paying people of the city and county, and that they must have a voice in the selection of candidates as well as in their election when nominated. Should they at any time vote to farm out the work of filling the public offices to a few men who are eager to make politics a business speculation, and the Republican party a vehicle for their individual aggrandizement, we would consider the propriety of giving up all these little matters to the will, caprice, and decision of a ring. But this is not yet. Our people are not yet prepared to submit to a despotism, either within the political party of their preference, or out of it [illegible] city and county, State and popular government [illegible] in no danger of immediate subversion.

The fact has become patent, and is getting to be a reproach to the Republican party in this city and county, that a few designing politicians of the party are, and, for several years, have been, controlling its caucuses, conventions and nominations despotically, arbitrarily, if not corruptly. They make a business of it. No sooner is one convention or election over than they commence operations for that to occur a year hence, bargaining away offices and distributing their emoluments, in anticipation, with all the freedom and assurance of actual ownership or absolute power.

This sort of thing has gone far enough. We enter our protest against submitting longer to this dictatorial assumption of power by a few men—and we deem the present opportunity a most favorable one for the people of Cook County to assert their independence of the ring, wrest the dictatorship it arrogates to itself from its hands, and hurl it and all its adherents from power and influence in the body politic.

Let us review recent events. For months past, as all know who are conversant with the current political gossip and movements in this community, a "slate" of candidates has been made up, including the renomination of E. S. Salomon, a leader of the ring, to the very lucrative office of County Clerk, which he has held and richly enjoyed during the past four years. On the "slate" were also the names of Mr. [illegible], for the lucrative office of County Treasurer, and Mr. Knickerbocker for the very responsible as well as desirable office of County Judge. To secure the nomination of these and other members of the ring, combinations for the apportionment and bestowment of the rest of the offices to be disposed of had been making, and trades and bargains progressing for some time. These combinations, trades, and bargains included all the county, city, and even town and ward offices. When the "slate" was all nicely fixed, the next step to be taken was to figure for the control of the nominating conventions, so as to insure the successful carrying out of the nice little programme they had made out to their own satisfaction. To do this, and in order that they might secure an additional element of trading capital, they manipulated the county and city Republican committees, and induced them to unite and call one convention. This is without precedent or warrant, but it was done. This joint call, mixing up and consolidating our city and county politics, startled those who saw through the transparent game, the evident object of the ring being to trade off nominations for city and town officers to strengthen the chances of their candidates for the fat county offices. It was a bold stroke of political engineering, and the unsuspecting members of both committees were only too readily imposed upon. The people may have wondered last week, when they read or heard of the fact that the same Chicago delegates who nominated the candidates for the county offices in the County Convention, immediately resolved themselves into a City Convention and nominated the candidates for the *city* offices. Such a method of doing up political party business may have been heard of before, but hereabouts it is a new thing, and its inauguration here would never have been approved had Republicans generally been consulted. But nobody was consulted but the ring managers, who are not in the habit of consulting with anybody, nor, for that matter, with anything, except their own greed and ambition. Hitherto it has been the custom of both political parties not to make the nominations for the city and ward officers until a few days before the day of the election. The ring thrusts these candidates upon us full six weeks before the day of the election.

Well, the double-barrelled, double-action, high-pressure, joint county, city, district, and town convention met. Its delegates had been chosen the night before, the ring having previously announced its own inspectors to preside at the primary meetings in all the wards in the city, and employed its drivers and hirelings (including the policemen in citizens' clothes) to manage the affairs and carry out its programme. The result of the convention is before the people. For the most part, its nominees were known to us as well a month before as they were the day after the convention. The "slate" that was made up by the ring months ago was carried out almost to the letter. We have nothing to say against any of these nominees personally, but as members or instruments of a corrupt and dictatorial ring, we cannot advocate their election.

Now, will the Republican party of Cook County,—nay, *the people* of this city and county—*the people*, who are supposed to know enough to manage and control their own affairs, even to the selection of candidates for the offices of public trust,—submit to this species of dictatorship in their political affairs? We misjudge them, if they will. We misjudge the temper and spirit of the people of all parties, in this community, if they will complacently fold their arms and permit a corrupt gang of speculators and gamblers in public offices, and the rich emoluments thereof, to thus ignore their prerogatives, and arbitrarily force unpalatable [illegible] down their unwilling throats.

The time has come [illegible] ring despotism must be thrown off. The people must take the management of their public affairs into their own hands. Those who use corrupt and unwarrantable means of getting possession of the offices will be corrupt when in office. [illegible] Let us have men of known honesty and capacity for the offices of public trust and responsibility—men chosen by the people from among the people, not mere party hacks and political intriguants, chosen by and through a close corporation of professional politicians and brokers in official spoils.

Now is the time to do this in this city. There never has been a better time. [illegible]

[illegible] every candidate on the citizens' ticket subscribes.

It may be truly said that a ticket comprising so great an amount of merit in the nominees had never before been presented for the suffrages of the people in Cook County. Colonel R. B. Mason, the nominee for Mayor, is not only well known in Chicago as one of the most upright and worthy citizens, but all over Illinois, and all over the Northwest, his name is as familiar as that of a gentleman of superior talents, eminent for practicability and for the most exalted integrity. Politically, it is understood that Colonel Mason is a Republican; but his participation in politics has never extended beyond the casting of his own vote. He has been sought often when a citizen was wanted to whom the management of an important trust could be confided, requiring practical knowledge and large intellectual capacity, as well as unimpeachable integrity, the office sought him. It has been so in his nomination for Mayor of Chicago. Instead of being, as Mr. George Gage has been, a "standing applicant" for this office for a dozen of years, he is invited to accept the citizens' nomination because he is eminently a good man for the place, and is not a politician or an office-seeker.

Mr. David A. Gage, the candidate for City Treasurer, is too well known in Chicago to require any further introduction than the simple announcement of the fact that he is the Citizens' candidate by unanimous preference. Mr. Gage is a Democrat.

Mr. Onahan, the nominee for City Collector, is a member of the well-known firm of Reid, Sherwin & Co., beef and pork packers; an excellent citizen, a successful merchant, but never an office-seeker, and not an active politician.

General Stiles, the nominee for City Attorney, is the law partner of Judge [illegible]. A first rate lawyer; an estimable gentleman; was formerly a Republican, but did not vote for Grant, and is not now a partisan.

Mr. C. B. Matson, the nominee for Clerk of the Police Court, is now a clerk in the Post Office, and is represented to be an efficient, faithful and upright officer. He is a Norwegian by birth, and in politics a Republican.

The county ticket presents an equally excellent array of names. Mr. Alexander F. Stevenson, the nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, is a lawyer. General Wallace, the nominee for County Judge, is well known as an able lawyer, and a gentleman who, both by temperament and mental character, as well as by legal requirements, is peculiarly fitted for that very important judicial station. Mr. J. G. Gindele is the well known citizen who will succeed Mr. Hesing's major-domo in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Rexford, nominee for County Treasurer, residing in the town of Lake, is one of the foremost farmers in Cook County.

The candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention have been selected equally, or nearly so, from the two parties; but it is distinctly understood and proclaimed that they will not go to that assembly of the people as partisans, but as representing the all-important idea that partisanism ought to be sunk out of sight in a body commissioned to frame an organic law which must be law alike for men of all parties and all shades of opinion. The candidates are all good men, men of sound judgment and good sense. Messrs. Hayes, Cameron and Coolbaugh are Democrats; Messrs. Medill, Anthony and Haines are Republicans; Mr. Charles Hitchcock is very well known as one of the leading members of the Chicago bar, but his political bias, if he have any, has been so far subordinated to the pursuit of his profession that no one could positively say what his political views were.

The ticket, as a whole, is offered to the electors in the confident belief that it will receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of all men who are not mortgaged, body and soul, to the personal interests of the ring of corruptionists which assume to be the managers, in some sort of Divine right, of the politics of Cook County. The ticket will receive the earnest support of every public journal in Chicago, excepting only Mr. Hesing's "two papers, both daily, one German, one English." The ticket will be elected. And in its election the most rotten official conspiracy that ever disgraced this city or county will be overthrown.

MURDER OF R. H. DAVIS.

Juneau County Offers $500 Reward—Mauston Offers $500 Reward.

From the Mauston (Wis.) Star, Sept. 24.

Another horrible murder has startled our community. Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, Wednesday, one of our oldest citizens was found upon the railroad track at Lemonweir, run over by the cars, horribly mangled. Upon examination it was found he had been robbed. Several wounds, either sufficient to produce death, were found upon his head, and his pockets were all turned inside out. It was seen at once that he had been robbed and placed upon the track to conceal the crime. No stranger or suspicious persons have been seen around the vicinity, and nothing is known of the murderer.

A Coroner's inquest was held this morning before Moses Bowden, Esq. The witnesses were closely examined by the jury, and the testimony showed the following facts:

That Mr. Davis, who is a miller at Lemonweir, went to the depot last night for his mail. He waited at the depot, sitting on the platform for some time, and, just before the arrival of the express train from the east, left the station. About that time a freight train, going east, took the side track, and the station agent, George Speed, soon afterwards went over the track to flag the express, that train not regularly stopping there. While waiting for the train, and looking against the [illegible] thrown by its headlight [illegible] attention of the hands on the freight train was also called to it, but the express train coming up at the moment it was for the time forgotten. As soon as the express had passed, young Speed went to the switch to let out the eastern-bound freight. When he had turned the switch he heard a groan, and looking down the track saw a man lying across it. He tried to stop the train, but it had too much headway, and some of the cars ran over the body. An examination showed that it was Robert H. Davis. There was found upon his head, on the back and towards the top, two large and one small wound, evidently made with some sharp instrument. His pockets were turned inside out, everything, his money, papers, pencil, penknife, gone.

He had with him from forty to sixty dollars in money, [illegible] account.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"That at Lemonweir, in said county, on the evening of the 22d day of September, inst., he, the said R. H. Davis, was, by some person or persons unknown, with some sharp instrument, wilfully and feloniously, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered."

The county officers have issued circulars reading as follows:

"MURDER—$500 REWARD.

"R. H. Davis was murdered at Lemonweir on the evening of the 22d inst. No trace of his murderers has been found. The county of Juneau will pay a reward of $500 for any information that [illegible]

"THOMAS [illegible], Sheriff.

"JOHN TURNER, District Attorney.

"MAUSTON, Sept. 23, 1869."

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE TIMES ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The *Times*, this morning, in a leader on the Cuban question, says: He must be a clever man who can determine the intentions of the United States with regard to Cuba. There are two parties in the States. One favors non-intervention and the other approves of Minister Sickles' course, and, finally, there is President Grant, who vibrates between the two; but there cannot be two opinions in regard to the blunder which General Sickles has made. The prospect of the sale or loss of Cuba has caused a general and violent commotion in Madrid. The Spanish Government is obliged to be extremely careful not to wound national susceptibilities. There is no indication as to the readiness of the Spanish to fight against any odds when honor is at stake. The only question is whether they are in a condition to fight at all. If the possession of Cuba is made a point of honor, justice will help Spain better than force. Spain must consider whether she has a valid claim to the Antilles. However anxious Europe may be to recognize the validity of Spanish rights, she will have to inquire what use has been made of them. [illegible] Austria and France may feel a desire to regain a prestige they lost in Mexico, but they must refute the assertions from America, that the war in Cuba is carried on in a manner contrary to the principles of humanity. [illegible] out the pretensions of Spain, refusing the rights and reasonable demands of her colonies. Principles of righteousness must prevail over political interests and expediency. The sympathy of the world will be with Spain in proportion as her treatment of the colonists is just."

ANOTHER CABLE PROJECT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A new line of telegraph cable, to be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia, is projected.

France.

A DENIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that there is any truth in the report of the *Gaulois*, that a note had been sent to Prussia, warning her against the annexation of Baden, and declaring that such an act would be considered just cause of war.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The report that the husband and eldest son of a woman recently murdered with her children were arrested at Havre was incorrect. A man named Troppman, an alleged accomplice in the deed, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother and her children.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris, and was to-day received by the Emperor.

THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

[illegible] St. Louis, Sept. 26.—A mass meeting of Irishmen, held to-night, elected ten delegates to the National Irish Emigration Convention, to be held October 6. Quite a number of prominent and influential Irishmen were present, and deep interest was manifested in the object of the convention. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

WALL STREET ON SATURDAY.

Wall street has been comparatively quiet to-day. The gold room has been closed, and the gold bears will not straighten up transactions till Monday, so that business has been very small and dealings in gold confined to actual wants. There has been a considerable crowd in the vicinity of the gold room, but very small compared to yesterday's. Very few of the prominent operators have been visible, and most of the brokers decline to appear upon the street. Reports of failures have been numerous, but as the Gold Exchange Bank will not make its clearings till Monday, nothing can be positively known of them. Thus far, all the failures have been of houses on the bull side of the speculation. The losses of the bulls in the aggregate were about as heavy as at first reported, for the reason that many settlements had been made with the bears before the break. The aggregate of these settlements was about $11,000,000, and the losses of bulls on the first break, about $20,000,000, so that the bulls are only $9,000,000 short. Several houses reported to have failed announce their ability to continue business. The general belief is that next Monday will show the actual damage to be comparatively small.

RUN ON A BANK.

There was a heavy run on the Tenth National Bank, caused by other banks refusing its checks. The run was met promptly, and the bank will probably hold out. There was danger this afternoon of a panic among all the banks, and a general rush for deposits, but the storm passed without serious damage.

THE FAILURES.

At a conference of bank officials to-day the President of the Gold Exchange Bank stated that his institution was all right, and there would be probably about fifteen failures in the gold room. The general opinion is that beyond those of Albert Speyer and W. H. Belden, the failures will be confined principally to small firms. Smith, Gould & Martin, and Wm. Heath & Co., claim that they are all right.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S ACTION.

Operators naturally feel indignant at Secretary Boutwell for selling gold, and allege that Boutwell and Butterfield were interested with the bear side. General Butterfield yesterday morning telegraphed the leading editorial of the *Tribune* to Boutwell to induce him to sell gold, and it is reported that he sent several despatches asking permission to sell. The *Evening Post* says: "The action of Mr. Boutwell tends to destroy confidence in the independence and wisdom of the Treasury, and is a fundamental mistake which will be deeply regretted by all who wish wisdom and honesty to go hand and hand in the government of the nation."

MONEY.

The money market was irregular and unsettled, with a great tendency to stringency, [illegible]

CANADA.

A Fall Trip Through the Dominion.

Ottawa City the Capital.

Cost and Dimensions of its New Public Buildings.

The Governor General at Home.

Public Enterprises of Canada.

The English Anxious to Cut it Adrift.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

I spent three weeks traveling in Canada and the new maritime provinces, in August and September, and send notes that I made on the way, [illegible]. I had the advantage of the Canadian official documents, which are rare on this side of the St. Lawrence, and my table was a little library, composed of Russell's Canadian Diary, Garneau's French Canadian [illegible] History of Canada—[illegible]—and Dilke's "Greater Britain," the latest English authority on our neighbors.

My route was one which you will find it convenient to follow in the reverse order from Chicago. I took a steamboat from Boston in the morning, and next morning was at St. John, New Brunswick—fare six dollars. The next day I passed the Bay of Fundy, and crossed by rail the width of Nova Scotia to Halifax for three dollars. The [illegible] day I left Pictou by steamboat for Quebec and Montreal, the through fare from Halifax being twenty dollars. From Montreal to Ottawa, to Ogdensburgh, to Rouse's Point, St. John's, Montreal again, Richmond, and by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Sherbrooke, thence to Lake Memphremagog and Boston, cost in fares about twenty-five dollars, so that the total carriage for this pleasant trip was less than sixty dollars. Hotel rates were higher than in the States, for they have an easy way of manipulating our currency, which teaches one that solid ore is no respecter of promises, ever so beautifully engraved. Perhaps the entire trip extracted one hundred and fifty dollars from my exchequer. It was my fourth visit to Canada, my second to Nova Scotia, and every time I cross the line a different impression has been made upon me. In [illegible] I was thrilled with the fine proportions of nature in the North, and the illustrious history of the explorers. To the Lower St. Lawrence the Hudson is a picturesque [illegible]

OHIO.

Fatal Coal Accident at Crestline—[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

THE WEST.

MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON.

CALIFORNIA.

NIAGARA FALLS.

DECATUR.

IOWA.

171

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

WALL STREET ON SUNDAY.

[illegible]

The money market was irregular and unsettled, with a great tendency to stringency, owing to the large balances of brokers locked up in the Gold Exchange Bank.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, with a tendency to decline. The recent gold excitement has made [illegible] operators very cautious.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

A gold broker has been taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and it is feared he is permanently insane.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

The fluctuations in gold and decline in exchange have seriously affected the wholesale markets, restricting the export inquiry, and prices generally have declined.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Steps are being taken to form an independent organization of Orangemen in America.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Croton Aqueduct Board to-day issued a notice that, owing to the short supply of water, the strictest economy is necessary.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Episcopal Convention of New York meets next Wednesday. It is understood that the subject of the recent introduction of several ritualistic features at St. Albans will be brought before the convention. The complaint comes from the High Churchmen themselves.

DENIAL.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

NIAGARA FALLS.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

DECATUR.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

CANADA.

A Fall Trip Through the Dominion.

Ottawa City the Capital.

Cost and Dimensions of Its New Public Buildings.

The Governor General at Home.

Public Enterprises of Canada.

The English Anxious to Cut it Adrift.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

[illegible]

... the besetting fear of Washington is that they will move the capital; the besetting fear of Canada is that the British Government will let them slide: in both places they want appropriations—eternal, endless, uninterrupted appropriations; their internal politics is of the same "measley," noisy, undignified sort; they belong to an empire but possess no vote in it, except in that which concerns themselves; they are crying out for more railways, and they have no money to build them, and as Washington is always down in the [illegible] because it cannot be as big as Baltimore, Canada is full of [illegible] because it is [illegible] by the United States. The trouble with both people is want of independence; they live at the breast, like sickly children that may die if they be weaned, but cannot walk with all their sucking.

At Ottawa, you see a newer Washington, an isolated reproduction of the city by the Potomac, [illegible] water-power, stony scenery, unpaved streets, and violent exertions to become a St. Petersburg without that which is requisite to build a city from the wilderness, a despot with the revenues of an empire in his purse. How like Washington is this picture of Ottawa by Dilke, [illegible] two years ago:

"The capital of the new Dominion is Ottawa, known as 'Hole in the Woods' among the friends of Toronto and Montreal, and once called Bytown. It consists of the huge Parliament House, the government printing office, some scattered wildernesses meant for streets, and the hotel where the members of the Legislature 'board.' Such was the Senatorial throng at the moment of my visit, that we were thrust into a detached building made of half-inch plank, with wide openings between the boards; and, as the French Canadian members were excited about the resignation of Mr. Galt, indescribable clattering and bawling filled the house.

"The view from the Parliament House is even more thoroughly Canadian than that from the terrace at Quebec—a view of a land of rapids, of pine forests, and of lumberers' homes, full of character, but somewhat bleak and dreary; even on the hottest summer's day, it tells of winter storms past and to come."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

The public buildings at Ottawa will bear comparison with those of Washington City, and they are unique and peculiar upon this continent. The site chosen for these buildings is in the centre of the city of Ottawa, about a mile below the Chaudiere Falls, on a prominent rocky point jutting out into the Ottawa River, at an elevation considerably higher than the city and lands in the vicinity. On the eastern side it is flanked by a deep ravine, in which are situated the combined locks of the Rideau Canal. The north side is bold, precipitous, and on the western side the ground slopes quickly toward the southwest and diminishes in width. On the southern or lowest side it is, for a distance of 1,[illegible] feet, bounded by Wellington street, which is one of the principal streets of the city, and descends in a westerly direction toward the falls. The point is of an irregular shape, 1,050 feet wide at the centre, and contains an area of fully twenty-nine acres. It was formerly known as Barrack Hill, and is a part of the Ordnance Lands conceded to the province, [illegible] in many things Capitol Hill at Washington. The buildings are placed so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, measuring from north to south [illegible] feet, from east to west 700 feet, and containing an area of over 9½ acres. The United States Capitol covers over three and a half acres. The Parliament Building is on the north side of the square, upon which it has a frontage of 472 feet. ...

[illegible]

... these governments: Cuba, Ireland and France; and the intertwined civilizations of Scotland, Limerick, and the Lambeth Workhouse. Here is the place for Mr. James Greenwood to introduce his "Casual," for Canada has been filled up with gratuitously exported paupers from the Orkneys, from Galway, from the poorest parts of Scotland, and from British parochial institutions. Its politicians are apostate Irishmen and the descendants of decayed English office-holders. The immigrants are spread upon the highly galvanic soil of French Canadians, which never [illegible] enough to make electricity. The public life of the land consists of clerical processions, the roll-call of redcoat garrisons, an Orangeman's and a Ribbonman's riot, and a periodical visit of royalty in pinafores. We have hundreds of thousands of immigrants, poor and crude as those of Canada; but they fall upon a land of nettles, and are straightway stung to activity.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISES AND DEBTS.

There are some things in favor of Canada, which it is not well to overlook. She is the fourth commercial power in the world, having about 6,500 vessels, with an aggregate in tons of 950,000.

She has a debt of nearly eighty millions of dollars; but, if she were to become part of us, her additional proportion of our debt would be two hundred millions. She is not nearly as much in debt as other British colonies, in particular Australia.

The annual revenue of Canada is computed at seventeen and a half millions of dollars, and its annual expenditure at the same amount, or nearly five dollars per head.

While no American doubts but that her eventual profit would be great if she took the leap of annexation, it is yet plain that her unenterprising, unrisking spirit looks upon our burdens with dread.

Her system of canals on the St. Lawrence is very fine, but would be improved by annexation right speedily. In five years after that event American capital would connect Halifax and the Bay of Fundy, and put the city of St. John on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The combined St. Lawrence canals are seventy miles in length, and have fifty-four locks.

Canada has voted nearly 2,000,000 acres of land to education, but it might as well be in Greenland; for emigration will not go and improve it.

The three main railways of Canada are in debt to the government about $85,000,000. The Grand Trunk Road, as I have lately proved, has rolling stock unworthy of a barbarous nation, and a ride over it is perilous by day or night.

The Dominion is unsettled. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I talked to dozens of dissatisfied people, who profess to love England, while they hate Canada, but they are so inert and spoiled by dandling that they will probably never do anything overt or violent. The most decided spirits amongst them are descendants of American Tories, who emigrated to Canada after our Revolution.

The feeling throughout all the Dominion is that England is getting weary of her possessions here. The book called "Greater Britain," of Mr. Dilke, that I carried with me, was examined with considerable interest by several people. In this he takes the decided ground that Canada is useless, costly, spoiled, and a bone of contention between America and England, which it is the part of magnanimity to give up.

I conclude my letter with a quotation from Dilke, and, if the subject warrants, I will write once more a sketch of the cities of Canada:

A LIVE ENGLISHMAN ON CANADA.

"Were Canada independent," says Mr. Dilke, "her borders would never again be wasted by Fenian hordes, and she would escape the terrible danger of being the battle-field on which European quarrels are fought out. Canada once republican, the Monroe doctrine would be satisfied, and its most violent partisans would cease to advocate the adoption of other than moral means to merge her territories in the Union. An independent Canada would not long delay the railway across the continent to Puget Sound, which a British Canada calls impossible. England would be relieved from the fear of a certain defeat by America in the event of war. ...

[illegible]

BOSTON.

The Great Copyright Case, Lawrence vs. Dana—Novelties in Lecturing—A Devotional Course—Both Sides of Every Question to be Heard—Orthodoxy and Unitarianism, Free Trade and Protection, Republicanism and Democracy, Matched on the Platform—A Course of Comic Speakers—Theatrical Matters.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

THE GREAT COPYRIGHT CASE.

Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, here on circuit, yesterday delivered his opinion in the important copyright case which for years has been waging over Wheaton's International Law. Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, you will remember, edited one edition. Mr. Richard H. Dana issued a later one. Immediately on the appearance of the latter, Mr. Lawrence claimed that Mr. Dana had relied upon his notes, collections of authorities, and so forth, to the extent of plagiarism and infringement of copyright. The case has been fought fiercely at every point. Eminent counsel have represented not only Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Dana, but also the heirs of Mr. Wheaton and the publishing firm of Little, Brown & Co. The decision of the court, as just reached, is a decided victory for Mr. Lawrence. The Court, in an opinion occupying two hours and a half in delivery, sustained all the positions of the Rhode Island publicist in regard to the serious infringement of his copyright ...

[illegible]

... have induced the exponents of the most directly opposite views to appear together on the same platform to put their theories before the people. Of the four pairs who make up the distinctive feature of this course, each speaker is to have only thirty-five or forty minutes, so the presentation of both sides on one evening will be tedious to nobody. Thus the subject of the tariff is to be treated on the first evening, Professor A. L. Perry speaking for free trade, and Horace Greeley for protection. Another living issue, that of female suffrage, will be discussed, affirmatively by Rev. Gilbert Haven, the Methodist, editor of Zion's Herald, and always a champion of the women's cause in its most radical form; and negatively by Rev. J. D. Fulton, the Baptist, a somewhat sensational preacher of Tremont Temple, who has published one or two books to prove that "Woman as God Made Her" rocks the cradle and knows nothing about politics. Then the two poles in religion will [illegible] their heads on the same [illegible], an orthodox clergyman, the author of the book entitled "Credo," speaking to "Ecce Deus," while Rev. William R. Alger stands for the Unitarians, with the motto "Ecce Homo." To cap the climax, comes a political discussion,—Dr. George B. Loring speaking for "Republicanism," and Richard S. Spofford—Caleb Cushing's disciple, long Andrew Johnson's best friend, and Harriet Prescott's husband—representing "Democracy." One peculiar feature of this pairing-off is that Doctor Loring ought to be able to speak for both sides, since he is a Democrat, born and bred, and ardent in the faith even to Copperheadism up to the eve of the second election of President Lincoln. To make the suggested antithesis complete, John Quincy Adams, or some other repentant Republican, ought to speak for Democracy; but the Colonel would not consent to put himself in such a position, and Massachusetts knows no other deserter of any prominence. In this same eccentric sensation course, but with whole evenings to themselves, the rebel Magruder is to treat "The Mexican Question," and Wendell Phillips, speaking on the night before election, will discuss "The Question of To-morrow;" while "Carleton," the travelling correspondent of the Journal, will lecture on "China and the Chinese Question," and one evening will be given up to the women, with two dramatic readers, one soprano singer, and a female organist.

Another rather peculiar course has been mapped out by the Lyceum Bureau for its own special benefit. It consists almost entirely of the efforts of humorists. Josh Billings will talk about "Milk," the Fat Contributor about "Injun Meal," Mark Twain about the "Curiosities of California," Josiah Phillips Quincy about "The Comedy of the Boarding House," John G. Saxe about a subject to which he has not yet given a name, and Messrs. Barnabee and Baker, two fun-makers of local renown, will each have an evening to exhibit their powers; while the Shirley Shakers have been seduced into giving an exhibition of their peculiar worship, at which the mirth-loving patrons of this course of lectures will probably laugh no less heartily than at the rest. Sandwiched in with all this merriment are three serious people who must be taken seriously—Wendell Phillips, who opens the list with a literary lecture; William Parsons, a gentleman from the other side who has come over expressly to make a platform campaign; and Mr. Livermore, of your own city, whose title is "A Look Ahead."

When you consider that these two extraordinary courses are in addition to our regular series of the Fraternity, the Bay State Association, the Mercantile Library and the Lowell Institute, to say nothing of several people like Gough, who commonly speak on their own hook, you may judge that Boston will have its fill of this kind of entertainment this year, if never before.

The Lowell Institute, which last year waked up with its brilliant course on early New England history, from a sleep of dulness which had lasted several winters, shows fresh spirit this season, by engaging a dozen addresses from the magnates of the American Social Science Association, gentlemen whom everybody wants to hear, but who seldom take the platform on any extended tour. There will be a rush for the free tickets to this course, which, when there is an extra demand, the Institute distributes to applicants by lottery.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

We have one of the most singular instances of the caprice of the public, in a great hit lately made by the Museum. This consists in nothing more nor less than the production of the hackneyed, morbid, tedious play, "East Lynne," which has been done to death here many times before, and which is cast without any special display of the strength of the company, without even a part for Mr. Warren, ...

[illegible]

Insurance Statistics.

Under the operation of the new law for the regulation of fire insurance companies, which went into effect in Illinois on July 1, 1869, the Auditor of State has issued certificates of authority to do business to twenty Illinois companies,—twelve in Chicago, two in Rockford, two in Freeport, one in Alton, one in Springfield, one in Aurora, and one in Bloomington. The condition of all these has been subjected to a thorough examination by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the Auditor's Office. We are indebted to the publishers of The Spectator for the following early and careful analysis of the statements made by the companies and approved by the Auditor. It is the first comparative exhibit of the condition and standing of Illinois fire insurance companies which has ever been published. We congratulate the companies and their policy-holders that the exposition is so satisfactory:

[illegible]

It remains to be seen what sort of exhibit will be made by the companies not included in the foregoing list. It is understood nearly all of them have made statements, but we are informed that a portion of these statements have not been approved by the Auditor. If he has found their condition to be so unsatisfactory as to warrant his refusal to issue certificates, it will be his duty under the new law to apply for injunctions restraining these companies from a further business. And that, we believe, is what he is now preparing to do.

Crops.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the London Times gives this opinion of the harvest in Russia. Writing from Voronege, he says: "The general opinion is that wheat yields only one-half of an average crop in these districts. For six weeks prior to harvest there was no rain, so that the wheat matured prematurely, and there was besides immense loss in harvesting through the ears dropping off. Farther south the crop is represented as being good, but the failure in the districts I have named must seriously affect the present year's export of wheat by Russia to England. I think if young farmers knew that there was such good land to be obtained in Russia as there is at a price which, together with the necessary capital to work it, is only equal to the capital they require on entering upon a good farm in England, they would not hesitate to come. Ten pounds per acre will be ample both to purchase the land and for cultivating it; and the railways now being made in every direction will give them every opportunity of getting their produce to market."

Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The First National Bank of Washington, N. J., was entered by burglars on Friday night, and yesterday the bank officers could not get into their vault, and were not able to ascertain the amount of the loss. It is said, however, that the amount of funds on hand was so small that the standing of the bank will not be seriously affected.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The week closes up on an active but healthy and not unsatisfactory money market. For all strictly commercial purposes the supply of money has been sufficient to meet requirements. A few of the banks most intimately connected with the grain trade have experienced some difficulty in meeting the demands of their customers, but this has not been general. All strictly mercantile paper has been negotiated at regular rates, and we know of one or two banks that have not been able to get as much of such paper as they would have been willing to take. We hear, also, of some instances which have transpired within the past few days in which paper having two or three unquestionably good names has been negotiated at rates varying from 11 to 19 per cent. In these instances, however, it is well known that the paper is made to raise money for speculative purposes. This kind of paper is regarded differently by bankers from paper made in a bona fide mercantile transaction for the purchase of goods, and, though it is considered good, the most conservative bankers decline it altogether in times like the present, ...

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port, during the past week, and for the corresponding periods ending with the dates named:

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

The grain markets at the Open Board were rather quiet, and the aggregate transactions light. A moderate demand existed for wheat, and No. 2 sold at $1.13 seller the month, and early at $1.13¼ seller October, later at $1.13—closing with buyers at outside prices. No. 2 corn sold at 77c, and closed firm at the same figures, seller the month; seller October sold early at 77¼c, but closed at 77¼@77½c. Oats were in light request, and No. 2 sold at 41¼c seller the month, and 41½c seller October. In the evening the grain markets ruled quiet, and nominally unchanged. Lake freights and provisions were neglected.

The hog market was active, and yesterday's prices were firmly sustained, sales making readily at $9.00@9.50 for common to medium, and $9.50@10.25 for good to extra. There was but a limited inquiry for beef cattle, and the market ruled dull and weak. Values, however, were nominally unchanged, ranging at $3.50@7.50 for inferior to extra.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 25.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED

To examine the new Fall Styles of

G. M. Richmond & Sons'

PRINTS,

Now coming forward in choice staple and fancy patterns.

These Goods,

[illegible]

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS,

When buying should ask to see the "RICHMOND PRINTS." Special care given to orders. For sale to JOBBERS only by the

RICHMOND MANF'G CO.,

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[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

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The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke, [illegible] South Clark-st., gives prompt, reliable and thorough treatment to the unfortunate. The thousands he has cured all over the land, are living and breathing evidences of his success. He never fails if the patient is within the reach of human skill. Female Diseases are treated with the happiest results. Female Pills, $1 per box—warranted. Send stamp for "Married Secret." Victims of self-abuse or any sexual disease, send stamp for book. Consultation free and confidential. Address letters to Dr. CLARKE, [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

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[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Words of Cheer.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; [illegible]

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$15.00. $20.00.

[illegible] COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY.

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C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

[illegible], New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

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P. T. BARNUM,

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German. Thirty-three Elegant Full Page Engravings. It embraces FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer, and Showman, and gives accounts of his imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and Important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narratives. It contains his celebrated Lecture on the ART OF MONEY GETTING, with rules for success in Business, for which he was offered $5,000. We offer extra inducements to Agents, and pay freight to the West. Send for 32-page circular, with Specimen Engraving and terms to Agents.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF HORSE AND MULE [illegible]

[illegible]

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OF ALL SIZES.

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RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE PULPIT.

Sermon by Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Church.

Rev. E. A. Hibbard on the Gospel in Chicago.

[illegible] by Rev. Robert Laird Collier.

[illegible]

DELUDING THE POLICE.

A Tale of Wonder—Daring Attempt to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

BLOODY AFFRAY.

[illegible]

THAT SHOOTING AFFRAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Can you tell me where Arcade court is? I have spent four hours without finding it. Why don't you Chicago people mark the streets and number the houses?

A STRANGER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1869.

THE CARTWRIGHT JUBILEE.

Proceedings in the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church.

[illegible]

THE MANISTEE TRAGEDY.

Additional Particulars.

[illegible]

Mr. Sanford, who came from Manistee yesterday, was sent, at the request of Vanderpool, for his father, Mr. S. N. Sanford. It is thought that Vanderpool will make disclosures to Mr. Sanford, who has gone to Manistee, that will satisfy the public mind.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Another Donation of $400,000 from the Great Philanthropist to the Peabody Institute.

The Baltimore *Sun* of September 24 has the following particulars concerning this last act of Mr. Peabody's munificence:

[illegible]

Mr. Peabody leaves town early this morning, to spend a few days in Philadelphia and New York.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Return of Dr. Porter—A New Statement of the Affairs of the Institution.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Man Killed by a Club—His Wife Chopped with an Axe.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The Vintage, Wines and the Wine Market.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.

Discovery of the Wife of Captain Asa A. Lee, of Alba—After Fifteen Years' Desertion, Her Husband's Property Is Restored to Her—Value of a Newspaper Paragraph.

From the Cambridge (Ill.) Chronicle, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

The Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Assaulted by Thieves—They Escape with $9,000.

From the New York Times, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

[illegible] with him, have pacified him, so that at the call of Mrs. Jones he approaches the fence and tolerates all kindly manifestations of stroking, yet there is old fire left in his eye, which indicates that there is still life in him, enough for the maintenance of his reputation, made historic by his fierce nature and unconquerable will, save that of the lamented John Rarey.

"A year ago, a person visiting the house, undertook to master him by brute force, and only accomplished his end by felling Cruiser to the earth with a heavy club. Since that time, Mrs. Jones informs me, he has materially changed. Yet, however, it is asserted that the horse was seriously injured, as I observed, by striking him where he was struck, that it afforded him considerable gratification. It is yet impossible to attend him, as he has his 'fits' ever and anon, and no one can tell when they will occur; hence he is left to his own will. With the Shetland ponies he enjoys much pleasure, and a green apple or an ear of corn will be 'ticket of leave' to pat him as much as you please."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Patents.—Inventors who wish information how to take out patents, had better write to Munn & Co., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park Row, New York, and get their opinion and advice, which is given without charge. This agency was established twenty-five years ago, and has had a much larger experience in examining inventions and securing patents than any other in the world. Communications confidential. Pamphlet of laws and information free. Address as above.

A Sure Remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

CROSS—On the 26th inst., John Cross, aged 69 years. Funeral will take place from the residence of his son, A. J. Cross, No. 49 Twenty-sixth-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

McCARTNEY—September 26, Mary Flora, daughter of Joseph A. and Mary M. McCartney, aged 1 year and 3 days. Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock precisely from 462 West Madison-st.

GROVESMITH—In this city, September 25, of consumption, Joseph Grovesmith, aged 51 years. Friends of the deceased and members of the St. George Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 463 Wentworth-av., on Tuesday, the 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WOODBRIDGE—At Washington, Sunday, September 26, Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., in the [illegible] year of his age. Funeral services from the New England Church, corner of Dearborn and Wabash-sts., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ADAMS—At Rockton, Ill., Sept. 11, Mrs. Sophia C., widow of the late Rev. Wm. M. Adams, in the [illegible] year of her age.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

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Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

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BOOTS & SHOES,

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Ready-made Clothing, Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Germantown Knit Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Blankets, Bed Comforters, Carpets, Woollens, Etc.,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, Sept. 29 and 30, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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22 Lake-St.,

Regular sale at auction by catalogue of a

Splendid Assortment of Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps & Gloves, Woollen Hoods, Jackets, &c.,

VELVETS, RIBBONS & NOTIONS.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 29th and 30th, at 9½ A. M. each day.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF PAWNBROKERS' GOODS,

On Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27 and 28,

At 9½ a. m. and 7 p. m., at my Office, corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

Consisting of Gold and Silver Watches by celebrated English and American makers; Diamonds, Fine Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Instruments. Also, a fine lot of Overcoats and other Clothing.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY W. B. LANGLEY,

AT STORE 447 STATE-ST.,

[illegible]

Mortgage Sale of Furniture.

On Monday, September 27, at 10 a. m., all the furniture in that large house, No. 182 State-st., [illegible] will be sold to the highest bidder.

[illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

6 AND 8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT FURnished and unfurnished suites and single rooms, with or without board—first-class.

14 ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen may find furnished rooms, with board.

50 EAST HARRISON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board and furnished rooms for four gentlemen, in a private family, with every comfort.

62 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—A PLEASant front parlor [illegible]

113 MICHIGAN-AV. — ONE CHEERFULLY furnished room, [illegible]

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished [illegible]

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF [illegible]

236 EAST MADISON-ST., NEARLY OPPOsite [illegible]

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT [illegible]

441 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Union Park—[illegible]

559 STATE-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH [illegible]

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE FURNISHED [illegible]

903 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT [illegible]

ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM [illegible]

WABASH-AV., NORTH OF EIGHTEENTH-ST. [illegible]

WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-ST. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] This is to certify that J. E. McDonough has secured from me the only correct copy of Dion Boucicault's drama of Formosa, [illegible]

JOHN L. BAKER, [illegible]

ENGAGEMENT OF J. E. McDONOUGH.

First Time in This City,

THE GREAT DRAMA OF FORMOSA;

OR, The Railroad to Ruin.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, AND A Superior Cast of Characters.

Major Jorum.................J. E. McDONOUGH

[illegible]

Every Member of the Company in this Great Cast.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FORMOSA,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Beautiful Moonlit Villa.

The Exciting Boat Race.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

G. D. HESS & CO.......................MANAGERS.

The Unapproachable Cast

Of Boucicault's Startling Play,

FORMOSA;

OR,

THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

THE SUCCESSFUL

Niblo's Garden Version,

As performed at

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MISS EMILY JORDAN as.................FORMOSA

MISS ANNIE WAITE as.................NELLY

MR. McKEE RANKIN as.......TOM BURROUGHS

MR. EDW. COLEMAN as...........MAJOR JORUM

[illegible]

And competent adjutant talent.

THE TRANSCENDENTLY BEAUTIFUL VILLA SCENE; THE STORMING OF THE PRISON; BARNES' BRIDGE, and the BOAT RACE, nightly received with the most rapturous demonstrations of delight.

Formosa at Crosby's Opera House

IS RATTLING THE DRY BONES OF CHICAGO SOCIETY. "THE GREAT REFORMATORY AGENT OF THE AGE."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager

Every Evening during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

TWO NEW PIECES.

First time here of the NEW IRISH DRAMA,

KATHLEEEN MAVOURNEEN; OR, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

ACT 1. ST. PATRICK'S EVE. ACT 2. THE DREAM. ACT 3. THE BLACK CRAG. ACT 4. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND IRISH JIG..................CHARACTERS.

To conclude with the New Farce,

TURKISH BATHS.

FORMOSA,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

An Established Success.

A Literary and Artistic Triumph.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27,

[illegible]

FORMOSA IN BLACK,

OR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

[illegible]

FORMOSA,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, as played from the author's approved copy, with all the ORIGINAL NOVEL and REALISTIC EFFECTS.

LIBRARY HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON

Or, A Tour in Ireland.

AT LIBRARY HALL, corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

SECOND WEEK.

Change of Scenery and Songs—Tour of the West and North of Ireland.

[illegible]

FORMOSA,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Cast Unapproachable.

The Appointments Unexceptionable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE—CONSISTING of stock of clothing and furnishing goods, with the good-will of the establishment. [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—THE WHOLE or half interest in a [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]ails of the Uprising at Barcelona, Spain.

[illegible] Turco-Egyptian Imbroglio.

Sultan Called Upon to Dismiss the Viceroy.

Gladstone to the Petitioners in Behalf of the Fenian Prisoners.

Spain.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

[illegible]